The Weekly Constitution Post.

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"LITTLE GIFFEN."

Out of the focal and foremost fire,
Out of the hospital walls as dire:
Smitten of grape-shot and gangrene,
(Eighteenth battle and he sixteen!)
Specter! such as you seldom see,
Little Giffen of Tennessee!

"Take him and welcome!" the surgeons said;
Little the doctor can help the dead!
So we took him; and brought him where
The balm was sweet in the summer air;
And we laid him down on a wholesome bed—
Utter Lazarus, heel to head!

And we watched the war with abated breath—
Skeleton Boy against skeleton Death.
Months of torture, how many such?
Weary weeks of the stick and crutch;
And still a glint of the steel-blue eye
Told of a spirit that wouldn't die,

And didn't. Nay, more! in death's despite
The crippled skeleton learned to write.
Dear mother, at first, of course; and then
Dear captain, inquiring about the men.
Captain's answer: of eighty-and-five,
Giffen and I are left alive.

Word of gloom from the war, one day:
Johnston pressed at the front, they say.
Little Giffen was up and away;
A tear—his first—as he bade good-bye,
Dimmed the glint of his steel-blue eye.
"I'll write, if spared!" There was news of the fight:
But none of Giffen. He did not write.

I sometimes fancy that, were I king
Of the princely Knights of the Golden Ring,
With the song of the minstrel in mine ear,
And the tender legend that trembles here,
I'd give the best on his bended knee,
The whitest soul of my chivalry,
For "Little Giffen," of Tennessee.

—FRANK O. TICKNOR.

EDWIN M. STANTON IN 1861.

Some Sensational Letters he Wrote to Ex-President Buchanan.

He Predicts McClellan's Failure Through "Cabinet Intrigues and Republican Interference.

[We give below such extracts as we have room for from the very sensational letters of EDWIN M. STANTON to ex-President BUCHANAN, printed for the first time in the *North American Review* for November. The editor of the *Review*, in printing them says:—"These letters were handed to the editor for publication by a distinguished gentleman, who desires that his name may not for the present be made known, and into whose possession they came indirectly from a collection of private papers left by the late President Buchanan. Of their authenticity no more doubt can be entertained than of the importance of the light which they throw upon that twilight period just preceding the outbreak of the civil war, about which so little has ever been definitely and accurately known, and the interest of which grows with every passing day and month and year."]

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Although a considerable period has elapsed since the date of my last letter to you nothing has transpired here of interest but what is fully detailed in the newspapers. Mr. Toucey left here last week. Judge Black is still in the city. General Dix made a short visit at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Holt, I think, is still here, but I have not seen him for several days. You of course saw Thompson's answer and Mr. Holt's reply. I have not had any intercourse with any of the present Cabinet, except a few brief interviews with Mr. Bates, the Attorney-General, on business connected with his department. Mr. Lincoln I have not seen. He is said to be very much broken down with the pressure that is upon him in respect to appointments.

The policy of the Administration in respect to the seceding States remains in obscurity. There has been a rumor for the last two or three days that, notwithstanding all that has been said, there will be an effort to reinforce Fort Sumter. But I do not believe a word of it. The special messenger, Colonel Lamon, told me that he was satisfied it could not be done.

The new loan has been bid for at better rates than I anticipated, and I perceive General Dix was one of the largest bidders at the highest rates. The new tariff bill seems to give the Administration great trouble; and luckily it is a measure of their own. *The first month of the Administration seems to have furnished an ample vindication of your policy, and to have relieved all occasion of other defense needless.* The rumors from Richmond are very threatening; secession is rapidly gaining strength there. Hoping that you again the enjoyment of good health and happiness, I remain as ever, yours,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1861.

DEAR SIR: We have the war upon us. The telegraphic news of this morning you will have seen before this reaches you. The impression here is held by many—

1. That the effort to reinforce will be a failure.

2. That in less than twenty-four hours from this time Anderson will have surrendered.

3. That in less than thirty days Davis will be in possession of Washington.

Yours truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

His Excellency James Buchanan.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1861.

DEAR SIR: * * * The fling of Mr. F. W. Seward about "negotiations" would merit a retort if there were an independent press and the state of the times admitted discussion of such matters. The negotiations carried on by Mr. Seward with the Confederate Commissioners through Judge Campbell and Judge Nelson will some day, perhaps, be brought to light, and, if they were as has been represented to me, Mr. Seward and the Lincoln's Administration will not be in a position to make sneering observations respecting any negotiations during your Administration. It was in reference to these that Jefferson Davis in his message spoke with so much severity. You no doubt observed his allusion to informal negotiations through a person holding a high station in the Government of the United States, and which were participated in by other persons holding stations equally high. I have understood that Judge Campbell was the person alluded to, and that Judge Nelson and perhaps Catron were the other persons cognizant of Mr. Seward's assurances respecting the evacuation of Fort Sumter. * * * In respect to the military operations going on or contemplated little is known until the results are announced in the newspapers. *General Scott seems to have carte blanche.* He is in fact the Government, and if his health continues, vigorous measures are anticipated. For the last few days I have been moving my family, my former residence being made unpleasant by troops and hospitals surrounding me. In the present state of affairs I do not like to leave home or I would pay you a visit, but no one knows what may happen any day or how soon communications may be again interrupted. Marching and drilling are going on all day in every street. The troops that have arrived here are in general fine looking, able-bodied, active men, well equipped and apparently ready and willing for the service in which they are engaged. Your cordial concurrence in the disposition to maintain the Government and resist aggression gives great satisfaction and I am pleased to observe a letter from you in the *Intelligencer* of this morning. I beg you to present my compliments to Miss Lane. There are many stories afloat among the ladies in the city that would amuse her, but as they are no doubt told her by lady correspondents, it is needless for me to repeat them! I hope you may continue in the enjoyment of good health; and remain with sincere regard, yours truly.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1861.

DEAR SIR: You will see in the New York papers Judge Campbell's report of the negotiations between himself and Mr. Seward, to which I referred in my letter of last week. They had been related to me by the Judge about the time they closed. Mr. Seward's silence will not relieve him from the imputation of deceit and double-dealing in the minds of many, although I do not believe it can justly be imputed to him. I have no doubt he believed that Sumter would be evacuated, as he stated it would be. But the war party overruled him with Lincoln and he was forced to give up, but could not give up his office. That is a sacrifice no Republican will be apt to make. * * *

EDWIN M. STANTON.

His Excellency James Buchanan.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Your friends here are very much gratified by Judge Black's report of improvement in your health. The accounts we have had occasioned a great deal of solicitude concerning you; but I trust that you may now be specially restored. I have not written to you for some time because there was nothing to communicate that would cheer or gratify you. While every patriot has rejoiced at the enthusiastic spirit with which the nation has aroused to maintain its existence and honor, the peculation and fraud that immediately sprung up to prey upon the volunteers and grasp the public money of plunder and spoil have created a strong feeling of loathing and disgust. And no sooner had the appearance of imminent danger passed away and the Administration recovered from its panic than a determination became manifest to give a strict party direction, as far as possible to the great national movement. After a few Democratic appointments, as Butler and Dix, *everything else has been exclusively devoted to black Republican interests.* This has already excited a strong reactionary feeling not only in New York but in the Western States. General Dix informs me that he has been so badly treated by Cameron, and so disgusted by the general course of the Administration that he intends immediately to resign. This will be followed by a withdrawal of financial confidence, and support to a very great extent. Indeed, the course of things for the last four weeks has been such as to excite disrust in every department of the Government. The military movements or rather inaction, also excite great apprehension. It is believed that Davis and Beauregard are both in this vicinity—one at Harper's Ferry the other at Manassas Gap—and that they can concentrate over sixty thousand troops. Our whole force does not exceed forty-five thousand. It is also reported that discord exists between the Cabinet and General Scott in respect to important points of strategy.

Our condition, therefore, seems to be one of even greater danger than at any former period, for the consequence of success by the secessionists would be far more extensive and irremediable than if the Capitol had been seized weeks ago. Ould is reported as having gone off and joined the secessionists. Harvey, the new minister to Spain, it is discovered, was a correspondent with the secessionists, and communicated the designs and operations of the Government to Judge McGrath. It is supposed he will be recalled. Cassius Clay has been playing the fool at London by writing letters to the *Times*, which that paper treats with ridicule and contempt. The impression here is that the decided and active countenance and support of the British Government will be given to the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Holt is still here but I seldom see him. Judge Black is also here. I should have visited you but dare not even leave town even for one night. Our troops have slept on their arms nearly every night for a week anticipating attack. Hoping to hear of your restoration to good health, I remain, as ever, truly yours.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Your favor with the continuation of the historical sketch was duly received. Last evening Judge Black and General Dix met at my house and consulted together in regard to it. We concur in opinion that a publication at present would accomplish no good. The public mind is too much excited on other topics to give attention to the past, and it would only afford occasion for fresh malignant attacks upon you. * * * The narration appears to me to be a clear and accurate statement of the events of the period to which it relates, with one exception of no material consequence, in respect to which the recollection of Judge Black, General Dix and myself is somewhat different from the statement. Speaking of the order to the Brooklyn not to disembark the forces sent to Pickens unless that fort were attacked, you mention it as having been made with the entire unanimity of your Cabinet and the approval of General Scott. That he approved it is fully shown by Mr. Holt's note to you, but our recollection is that in the Cabinet it was opposed by Judge Black, General Dix and myself. I do not know that there is now any reason to question the wisdom of the measure. It may have saved Pickens from immediate attack at that time; and I have understood that General Scott says that Pickens could not have been successfully defended if it had then been attacked, and that he speaks of this as a blunder of the confederates. In this view the wisdom of the measure is fully vindicated, and at the time it was supported by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, to whose departments the subject appertained. So far, however, as your Administration is concerned its policy in reference to both Sumter and Pickens is fully vindicated by the course of the present Administration for forty days after the inauguration of Lincoln.

* *

General Dix is still here. He has been shamefully treated by the Administration. We are expecting a general battle to be commenced at Fairfax to-day, and conflicting opinions of the result are entertained. With sincere regard, I remain as ever, truly yours.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

His Excellency James Buchanan.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Three days ago I received the inclosed letters under cover addressed to me. Upon reading the first sentence I perceived there must be some mistake, and turning over the leaf saw that the address was to Judge Black, and therefore return them unread. I should have handed them to him, but have not seen him since they were received and am informed that he left here some days ago. The dreadful disaster of Sunday can scarcely be mentioned. The imbecility of this Administration culminated in that catastrophe—*an irretrievable misfortune and national disgrace never to be forgotten are added to the ruin of all peaceful pursuits and national bankruptcy as the result of Lincoln's "running the machine" for five months.* You perceive that Bennett is for a change of the Cabinet, and proposes for one of the new Cabinet, Mr. Holt. * * * It is not unlikely that some change in the War and Navy Departments may take place, but none beyond these two departments until Jefferson Davis turns out the whole concern. The capture of Washington seems now to be inevitable—during the whole of Monday and Tuesday it might have been taken without any resistance. The route, overthrow and utter demoralization of the whole army is complete. Even now I doubt whether any serious opposition to the entrance of the Confederate forces could be offered. While Lincoln, Scott and the Cabinet are disputing who is to blame the city is unguarded and the enemy at hand. *General McClellan reached here last evening. But if he had the ability of Cæsar, Alexander or Napoleon, what can he accomplish? Will not Scott's jealousy, Cabinet intrigues, Republican interference, thwart him at every step?* While hoping for the best I cannot shut my eyes against the dangers that beset the Government, and especially this city. It is certain that Davis was in the field on Sunday, and the Secessionists here assert that he headed in person the last victorious charge. General Dix is in Baltimore. After three weeks' neglect and insult he was sent there. The warm debate between Douglas' friend Richardson and Kentucky Burnett has attracted some interest, but has been attended with no bellicose result. Since this note was commenced the morning paper has come in, and I see that McClellan did not arrive last night, as I was informed he had. General Lee was after him, but will have to wait awhile before they can meet. Yours truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

His Excellency James Buchanan.

THE LITTLE BIG HORN.

Remarkable Escape of One of Custer's Packers.

[Helena (Montana) Independent.]

John Laefarr, a tall, fine-looking young Frenchman, with hair perfectly white, which strangely contrasts with a face so young, was pointed out to an *Independent* reporter last week. He is employed on Charles D. Hard's ranch, a few miles from town. Although his hair is white, he is only twenty-five years old, is compactly built, and stands about six feet high. He left Fort Lincoln in 1875 as a packer for Custer's little band, which rode to their death that bright summer's day on the Little Big Horn. When the fight began the pack-train was three miles distant and was attacked by the Indians. The packers were seven in number, and were immediately scattered. Only one escaped—John Laefarr. The instant after the attack the horse which he rode was shot dead. Another horse, without saddle or bridle, stood close by, and Laefarr mounted a rope, placed it in the horse's mouth, jumped upon his back, and started at a full gallop. The firing and yelling were ceaseless. Laefarr had only rode a few yards when he was shot through the neck; a bullet ploughed his cheek, and the Indians were fast closing in and heading him off. Another bullet struck him in the thigh. He killed the nearest Indian, but it was no time to linger, for he was headed off on both sides, and a deep, yawning precipice, twenty-feet wide, was before him. The desperate boy headed for the chasm, preferring death there to death at the hands of the Indians. Urging his horse to his highest speed, he made the fearful leap, and cleared the gap, but the noble horse fell dead a few yards from the precipice, riddled with bullets. John crawled from under him, and as he started to run was shot in the body. Half a mile distant was a belt of timber, whose friendly shelter he was seeking. Barefooted, weak and faint from loss of blood, and the bullets raining after him, for the boy kept on with all the speed he could over the prickly pears and sharp-pointed stones. The Indians stopped on the other side of the precipice, and the boy succeeded in making the timber. Here he laid three days without food or water, and very weak from the loss of blood. The fourth morning he got up and attempted to walk, but only walked fifteen or twenty feet when he fell down exhausted. There Crow Indians saw him as he fell, made signs and started towards him, but he did not know a Crow from a Sioux, and emptied his revolver at them. The Crows finally came up and took him to Reno's command. Arriving there the boys told him his hair was white, but he did not believe them until a mirror was procured, and he was appalled to find that his hair, which, five days before, was as black as a raven's wing, was now white as snow. He was taken on a steamboat to Fort Lincoln, where he remained five months in the hospital, and, finally recovering, drifted into Montana.

TWO WOMEN.

The shadows lay along Broadway,
'Twas near the twilight tide,
And slowly there a lady fair
Was walking in her pride.
Alone walked she; but, viewlessly,
Walked spirits at her side.

Peace charmed the street beneath her feet,
And Honor charmed the air;
And all astir looked kind on her,
And called her good as fair—
For all God ever gave to her
She kept with cheery care.

She kept with care her beauties rare
From lovers warm and true,
For her heart was cold to all but gold,
And the rich came not to woo—
But honored well are the charms to sell
If priests the selling do.

Now, walking there was one more fair—
A slight girl, lily pale;
And she had unseen company
To make the spirit quail—
'Twixt Want and Scorn she walked forlorn,
And nothing could avail.

No mercy now can clear her brow
For this world's peace to pray;
For as love's wild prayer dissolved in air,
Her woman's heart gave way!
But the sin forgiven by Christ in heaven
By man is cursed alway!

—WILLIS.

THE ONEIDA COMMUNITY.

Eight Couples Married, and Others Resuming Monogamous Relations.

[N. Y. Sun.]

The Oneida Community seems to be fulfilling its recent announcement of the abolition of the mixed marriage system, and its adoption of the monogamic relation. Eight wedding ceremonies have already been performed, and those who married previous to entering the Community are again living exclusively together. About eighty couples are yet single, but of these a number are young, and are required by their parents to wait for greater maturity. Others may not marry at all. Girls are not married without the consent of their parents, nor were young women, under the old complex marriage system, married without their sanction. The number of young persons of both sexes in the Community who have not been married is much greater than is generally supposed. The tendency toward monogamic marriage has been growing in the Community for years, and the late pressure by the Methodist clergy against complex marriages simply hastened, in the opinion of the members, what would ultimately have occurred.

The functionary who links the couples is an Episcopal minister who has for fifteen years been a member of the Community. Every wedding is celebrated with a due allowance of grooms and bridesmaids and the congratulations of all the associates. Every couple has had the advantage of knowing each other thoroughly by long acquaintance.

Thinking members say that, as one innovation generally follows another, wages will probably soon be paid for labor, and opportunities will thus be afforded for saving money for purposes of travel. Under the communistic system this pleasure can be enjoyed only by a few who may be sent abroad to gain instruction to be used for the Community's benefit. To the majority communism is a despotism.

No one fancies that the Oneida Community will soon be dissolved. The advantages of social enjoyment and freedom from pecuniary care are not to be forgotten. Neither would dissolution now be feasible. The entire property of the Community, with that of its branch in Wallingford, Conn., would, it is estimated, sell for at least half a million, and this, if divided among the 300 members, would give them only $1,666 apiece. Furthermore, the Community would be required to return, without interest, a large sum to those who invested money on entering. The Community owns no property beyond what is invested in its lands, stock, residences, mills, and other structures. The Oneida domain comprised 600 acres, and that of Wallingford 200, both having valuable water power. Prominent among their industries are the making of plated ware, silk, chains, and traps, and the canning of fruits and vegetables. These have been more or less prosperous since their initiation, but are now especially so. Outside labor is largley employed upon all. Furnishing luncheons to visitors is no insignificant branch of profit. During the summer, these sometimes reach a thousand in a day. The only unprofitable industry has been that of the printing office, wherein works explanatory of the Community's theological and sexual doctrines have been published for about thirty years.

The Community was formerly under the control of Mr. John V. Noyes, its founder, but is now governed by a committee of ten men and ten women—who consider all questions arising and direct all business! Any marriages contemplated are announced to them, but their control over these is only advisory. The wishes of Mr. Noyes, though still potent, are not often expressed, and he leaves the Committee, in his advanced years, to rule without interference.

Mr. Evarts and Mary's Lamb.

[Chicago Times, October 17.]

Few poems have been more generally admired or paraphrased in the various tongues of earth than that commencing with the lines:

Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow,
And everywhere that Mary went
This lamb was sure to go.

Well the story is now current at the national capital that the distinguished Secretary of State, when recently in a jocular crowd of his friends, was desired to condense into prose these immortal verses. Urgently solicited, Mr. Evarts yielded and wrote as follows:

"Mary, a female judged to be of the race of man, whose family name is unknown, whether of native or foreign birth, of lofty or lowly lineage, and whose appearance, manners and mental cultivation are involved in the most profound mystery, which probably never will be fully ascertained, unless through the most profound researches of a historian admirably trained in his profession, who shall devote the ablest efforts of his life to the investigation of the subject, uninfluenced by either passion or prejudice, and having only in view the sacred truth, at the same time being utterly regardless of the plaudits or censures of the world, we are informed by one who, it has been stated, at one time while living in that part of the United States known as Massachusetts, whose fishermen have frequently been involved in difficulties with the authorities of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, sic drunkard?"

Queen of Great Britan and Empress of the Indies, whose domains extend over a large share of the habitable globe, thereby endangering the peace which should so happily exist between nations of the same blood and language, had an infant sheep, of which there are many millions of various stocks and qualities now in our country, constantly adding wealth and prosperity to our republic and enabling us to be entirely independent of all other nations for our supply of wool, now ample for the use of factories already busily employed, and for which ere long will be constructed in all parts of our land, working both by water and steam power, and in whatever direction the said Mary travelled this animal whose fleece was snow-white, even as the lofty mountain regions in the silent solitudes of eternal winter, as the etherial vapors which oft float over an autumnal sky, darkly, deeply, beautifully blue, or as the lacteal fluid, covered with masses of delicate froth, found in the buckets of the fairy dairy-maid, whether meandering through the meadows in midsummer, gathering the luscious strawberry, strolling in the woodland paths in search of wild flowers, visiting the church with her uncles, cousins and aunts to listen to the inspired words which came from the lips of the minister of the sanctuary, or when to her blissful couch to seek rest and enjoy sweet repose after the cares of the day, in fact, 'everywhere that Mary went' this youthful sheep, influenced, doubtless, by that affection which is so oft conspicuously manifested by the lower animals in their association with human beings, was ever observed to accompany her."

It is stated that when the pause in the sentence came the Secretary who had read it without an inspiration, resumed his solid, diplomatic countenance, and all mirthfulness had departed from the faces of that once happy company.

Getting a Check Cashed in Paris.

[American Register in Paris.]

To one accustomed to our quick business movements in New York, and the especial rapidity with which banking operations are performed, it is quite ludicrous to enter a Paris bank and watch the performances there. If you present a check for payment, instead of handing it directly to the Teller and getting your money instantly, or in two or three minutes at the latest (as in a New York bank) you walk up to an officer in uniform, of whom there are a dozen walking about the counting room, in large banks like the Credit Lyonais, outside the space reserved for the clerks. He conducts you to one of the places constructed like cells, in which the bookkeepers are serving out a sentence of solitary confinement. You hand your check to the prisoner's assistant, who hands it to his "boss." The latter consults a big ledger. If there is sufficient "spondulix" to the credit of the drawer, and the signature has all its i's crossed, and its t's dotted, he returns it to the boy, who in turn hands it to you, with the request that you pay two sous for a reveme stamp. This being gummed on the back, the deputy prisoner asks your address, then endorses it on the back of the draft, and you write your name across the revenue stamp with date, &c., and then a second time underneath your address. This done, you are presented with a bronze medal the size of a saucer with a numeral upon it. You accept it modestly, believing it to be a sort of Legion d'Honneur arrangement, or a reward of merit.

You then are requested to seat yourself on one of the numerous long settees ranged around the room, which you do, and wait prayfully till your turn arrives. After meditating in this position for a half hour on the transitory nature of life, the slowness of French bank officers and kindred topics, after reading the morning papers through twice, including the advertisements, you begin counting the panes of glass in the roof, or study the countenances of your neighbors, all patient creatures (like yourself), who have become quite resigned to this mode of transacting business, and would be alarmed if they should enter an American bank and draw their money in five minutes instead of half an hour. They would think there was something the matter with the coin—bogus, perhaps or something of that sort.

After exhausting all your patience and the window panes and floor tiles likewise, an officer in another little den, dressed in a uniform composed chiefly of brass buttons and a big "plaque," the size of a dinner plate, on his left breast, yells out, "*Quatre cent quatre-cinq-treize.*" Of course, you don't know what he means, and sit stupidly wondering, but on the repetition of the cry you consult your brass door plate and find you hold "No. 493." So up you march to the crier and present your medal, and in return he hands you out a little bowl which contains your lucre. I timed the operation. There were just five persons ahead of me when I entered, and it took 25½ minutes by the clock for me to draw my little check of 100 francs.

In a Shoemaker's Shop.

"I like a shoemaker's shop," he said, "with the awls of all sizes, and the smell of new leather. There is no tune like that played by a hammer on a lap-stone. It is the drum beat of diligence. And ah! that lap-stone, licked into shapes and comeliness by the old sea, as a she bear licks her cubs. By the way, my merry cobbler, have you a pair of uncalled-for boots that would fit me?" I happened to have a nice pair of his size, and he tried them on. "Elegant!" he exclaimed; "my foot rests on them as easily as a baby in a cradle. How remarkable! I believe that these boots were destined for me. 'There is a destiny that shapes our ends,' etc.: you know the rest, cobbler. I guess, on the whole, I will take these boots and leave my present use ones for—permanent repairs." "And, if you believe me, he somehow or other got away with the brand-new boots," said the cobbler, "and left a pair of wretched, old, worn-out brogans."

"Well, how was it," we asked, "that you allowed him to come it over you so?"

"I cannot say," replied the cobble; "he kept talking in such a sweet, sugary way all about the ancient shoemakers, and as he got to the door he clapped his hand to his forehead and declared that there was more corruption on the judicial bench than on the shoemaker's bench, and then he went out with a sigh and softly shut my door. I went to the window and looked out into the sunshine, but he was nowhere to be seen. Do you think he was the classic drunkard?"

SONG.

Were I as pure as thou art sweet,
Then were my love for thee complete:
Were I as true as thou art fair,
Then could I kiss thy fragrant hair,
Were I as true as thou art fair.

Were I as steadfast as thine eyes,
Then might we taste love's paradise;
Were I as constant as thy worth,
Then heaven would bend to touch the earth,
Were I as constant as thy worth.

Were I as tender as thy prayers,
Then would I win thee unawares;
Were I as holy as thy tears,
Then wert thou mine through all the years,
Were I as holy as thy tears.

But oh! the sin, the grief, the care?
To wed thee, sweet, I may not dare.
I would not break thy trusting heart;
So, though I die, our lives must part,
I would not break thy trusting heart.

—*From the Swedish.*

AT MILK RIVER.

Some of the Incidents of the Campaign Against the Utes.

How Bravely the Colored Troops Fought Their Way.

A correspondent at Rawlins, Wyoming Territory, gives the following incidents of the Milk river affair, as related by some of the men who participated in the campaign:

The scene of the battle was peculiarly fitted for the Indian method of warfare. When Thornburgh's command entered the ravine or canyon they found themselves between two bluffs 1,500 yards apart. Those on the north were 200 feet high, those on the south 100 feet. The road to the agency ran through the ravine in a southeasterly direction, following the bend of the Milk river, at a distance of 500 yards. On the top of the two ranges of bluffs the Indians had entrenched themselves in a series of pits, so that when the troops halted at the first volley they stood between two fires at a range of only 650 yards from either bluff. Rapidly assembling his force, Major Thornburgh drew up eight of the wagons and ranged them as a sort of breastwork along the northern and eastern side of an oval, at the same time cutting traverse trenches on the western and southern points of the oval, along the line of which the men posted themselves. Inside the oval eight more wagons were drawn up for the purpose of corralling the animals, and there was also a pit provided for sheltering the wounded. Outside the oval and on a pit of rising ground to the southeast were the pits thrown up by Captain Dodge's men, and behind them ran a path to the nearest bend of the Milk river, which was used for obtaining water. It was at a point north of Dodge's pits, and only a few yards from the path, that Thornburgh fell. A more complete trap could not be contrived, for the troops were not only outnumbered but exposed to a galling fire from bluffs over the edge of which it was impossible to reach the foe, as the range of sight would, of course, carry bullets clear over the Indian pits.

Captain Dodge's feat appears more admirable the more it is dwelt upon by everybody except the modest Captain. A soldier with Payne thus speaks of the arrival of Dodge and his colored company:

"We were getting pretty d——d tired about that time. It was the third morning after we were corralled, and of course we didn't know whether any of our messengers sent out from camp had struck help or not. Suddenly that morning in the dusk we heard a noise. Even by that time some of us had begun to fear that the Indians would charge us, and we all then supposed it might be Indians. If it hadn't been for the voice of John Gordon, the scout, who was riding in the advance we might have poured in a volley at them; but you bet your life there wasn't a rifle-cock except cheers when Gordon rode in with five or six darkies alongside of him. Pretty soon he told us what was up, and what to expect, and when Captain Dodge came up at a canter, leading the rest of his men, we didn't take much account, except to wonder a little at the color of their faces. It was the greatest marvel to me and all of us at this minute that the Utes didn't pour in a heavy fire when they heard us cheer. We forgot all about the danger of exposing ourselves and leaped up out of the pit to shake hands all around. "Why," continued this soldier, with curious naivete, "we took those darkies in right along with us in the pits. We let 'em sleep with us, and they took their knives and cut off slips of bacon from the same sides as we did."

"That's so," exclaimed another trooper, "and one darkey has got a knife with a dent in it that was made by a Ute bullet when he was reaching up to carve a slice off of the hog fortification in front of my trench."

Another cavalryman said: "You ought to have seen them niggers and watched how they behaved. You know it wasn't any fun going for water even in the night time, let alone daylight. But one afternoon one moke got terribly thirsty, the firing had stopped for quite a spell, and says he, 'Well, boss, I'se powerful dry, and somebody's got to git water fo' me, or I'se got to git water fo' somebody,' so what does that moke do but take two pails in broad daylight and go down and bring 'em back both full of water, and the Injuns never lifted a hair on him."

The colored sergeant of Dodge's company tells the following story in this wise in terms of natural pride:

"We did not know what we were to find when we went in there, whether a camp full of live men or dead men. We went in though, and they were mighty glad to see us. We were rather surprised when we found how things lay that the Utes did not fire on us as we went in and shoot us all to pieces. But (with an amusing grin) it was early in the morning and I expect they were deceived by the color of our complexions. At any rate we got in and there we stuck. Afterwards we had to go out and make trenches for ourselves under a heavy fire. While we were digging, and when we got about an inch below the ground, the reds saw the outlines of the new trench in the early dawn, and made it so hot that we were glad to hop out behind some wagons and wait till we get another show. The water," continued the sergeant, "was the hardest thing to get of all. Some call it 200 yards to that water; some more, some less; but I paced it off one night myself, and it was 400 yards, or I am a white man."

For the first three days, according to all the officers and soldiers, who were there, the situation was chiefly horrible from the constant wounds and death struggles of the poor animals, which they could in no way protect from the Indian fire. "Every few minutes," says one "you heard the dying gurgle of a horse or a mule, and although we fastened them as securely as possible at night their pangs were such that they would often break away after being hit, threatening the men's lives in the trenches. Once a wounded horse leaped in his agony right into the pit we had dug for the wounded, where Lieutenant Paddock and seven men were lying at the time. It was a miracle almost that he did not trample them to death. As it was we all opened a terrific fire on the bluffs, so as to make the Utes stop firing, and under cover of this fusilade a lot of our boys jumped up and hauled the horse out of the trench. We had to watch out continually to give dangerously wounded horses and mules their quietus. If they got cavorting after receiving an Indian bullet, and we could see that they were maimed or fatally injured, the soldiers would take aim and finish them. It was awfully hard once in a while. A friend of mine got three flesh wounds in trying to save his horse's life. Finally, the horse was shot through one of his forelegs. Instead of writhing around like the others he came hobbling up to the edge of the pit where Joe and I were and looked down at Joe as if to say, 'Help me, for God's sake!' Joe turned to me and said, says he, "You'll have to finish him, Hank; I can't do it; by God, I can't!" I watched my chance as the horse turned and put a ball in right behind his left ear and dropped him. That night we hauled him outside with the rest."

There were several pet dogs in the camp, among them a beautiful greyhound belonging to Lieutenant Cherry. "I used to let him out of my pit occasionally," says the lieutenant, "to run down to the water. One night he came back with one of his paws shot off. It turned out that he had been fired on by one of our own sentinels, who mistook him for a crawling Indian. There was nothing to do but kill the poor old fellow to save him misery."

One morning a soldier of Payne's command, wounded in the arm, and so ill that he had no appetite for two days, turned to a negro soldier close by him, saying, "Here, pard, stop shooting at them bluffs, and for the Lord's sake make me a little coffee." The colored hero thus addressed, whose name the narrator could not recall, answered not a word, but set to work. There was no coffee in the pit, but there was some in the next one which was tossed over. But how to make a fire without wood, that was the question. The colored man calculated the chances, made a break for the sutler's wagon, snatched a loose side of a provision box and came back with a bullet hole in the board, which was meant for his own body. Then he made a fire in the corner of the pit and prepared the coffee for his patient.

CONKLING AND BEECHER.

Their Recent Gushing Embrace at the Brooklyn Radical Meeting.

[New York Mercury.]

* * * If, however, the audience was disappointed in the Senator's talk, ample compensation was had in the episode which took place after his speech was concluded. Not to chronicle that episode would be an unpardonable omission, for it has its pointed moral. And it is but just to add that no operatic or dramatic representation ever occurred on the boards of the Academy which rivals it as a lesson taught with interest to mankind, and especially womankind. As Senator Conkling passed out, Mr. Beecher arose and stopped him. The Senator bowed his mighty head until his maccassar locks and very modern looks were in striking contrast with the heavy physique and Puritan Roundhead appearance of the once distinguished, but now half extinguished Plymouth Rocker. The Senator leaned affectionately toward Mr. Beecher and seized his hand. Was it magnetic sympathy that impelled both? Did Mr. Beecher think of Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague at the moment Mr. Conkling thought of Mrs. Tilton? Crime, like misfortune, makes strange bed-fellows, and strange sympathies. In the minds of that large and inquisitive audience the thoughts could not help coming up that the clerical David and the political David had met, and many Nathans mentally said, "Thou art the man," and "Thou art the man," as their eyes glanced from Beecher to Conkling, and back again from Conkling to Beecher. During this meeting of men charged publicly with the ruin and the devastation of two homes, one poor little woman in Brooklyn sat alone on her desolate hearthstone, with all her household loves shattered about her, almost in sight of the Academy of Music, while another, the once petted daughter of an illustrious Chief Justice, was brooding in sad loneliness in her father's old and stainless homestead near Washington. Beecher did stand up as a champion of the woman who declared on her own confession that he destroyed her happiness by violating his honor. Perjured or not, the world gives him some little credit for doing that. People say that he was guilty of perjury, but at the same time he pronounced his victim sinless; and man pardons something to man on the score of gallantry. But Roscoe Conkling never rose to the sublimity of shielding by word or act the character of Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague. He sneaked into the Sprague mansion of Canonchet, at Narragansett Pier, in the absence of Mr. Sprague, its owner, and there never has even been the pretence that he was a welcome guest. Indeed, he could not be, since Sprague was his enemy from aroused suspicions that there was an intimacy which a husband's honor could not tolerate. Found at Canonchet by Mr. Sprague, whom Conkling thought was in Maine, a scene occurred which has for its lamentable end the separation of man and wife and consequent reflection upon four innocent children. Roscoe Conkling retreated from Canonchet, with a pusillanimous cowardice unworthy any man who calls himself brave on the threat of the returned and armed husband. He ignominiously fled to Utica, and Sprague's double-barrelled shot gun is to him now a pursuing phantom. And yet this man was the Carnot, the organizer, not of battalions, but of the Saratoga Convention; this man has forced a gubernatorial candidate ground from his political machine into the field; this man, leprous with sores and every square inch a paltroon, has the audacity to address the people of the State on political topics, denounce a whole section of the Union, and denominate his opponents as vicious and corrupt. Had the audience in the Brooklyn Academy of Music been true to themselves they would have hissed into obscurity one who left a weak and defenseless woman to her fate, and was content that she alone should speak in her own vindication. There was a time in the history of this country when Roscoe Conkling would have been immediately and utterly repudiated on suspicion that he had dragged his Senatorial robes in the filth of immorality; when he would have been spurned at a meeting in a ward caucus for Constable, and when to desert the cause of woman's honor when it had been assailed on his account would have doomed the man who did it to the merited contempt of all gallant gentlemen. More than that, there was a time when a public man, accused of the ruin of a fellow man's home, would have been despised, shunned and forbidden entrance to any domestic circle or participation in any public assemblage. And yet the *Tribune* announced that there were 5,000 persons gathered to hear Mr. Conkling—in an auditorium, by the way, capable of holding less than 3,000—"one-half of whom were ladies!" Our people have indeed sadly changed, when such a being can mount the rostrum and lecture them on their political duties. But there is consolation in the fact that Messalina Conkling is abhorred by good men of his own party, and it is one of the ordinations of fate that the wrong-doer shall at last be overtaken by the wrong.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1879.

NEW TEMPERANCE METHODS.

The temperance agitation in this country generally takes shape in a demand for prohibition, either sweeping or in the modified form of local option. Very little attention is paid to enforcing the laws now in the statute books. The reformers seem to think great results are achieved when they get another law more stringent than any of its predecessors, but very little care is bestowed in making it operative. It lapses into merely a dead letter protest, and the liquor traffic goes on as before.

In England there is considerable discussion, in view of the recent rapid increase of intemperance, as to the best method of meeting the evil. Prohibition has few advocates there, and local option does not meet with much favor. During the last session of Parliament, the distinguished liberal leader, Mr. W. E. FOSTER, who had just returned from a visit to this country, declared in the House of Commons that to give a local majority power to prevent the innocent use of a given article because some had abused it, would constitute a grave interference with the rights of the minority, not to be tolerated except in matters of supreme political and social moment. But while Mr. FOSTER and Mr. BRIGHT are opposed to prohibition, they are agreed that communities should have a much larger share of control over the liquor traffic than they at present enjoy in England. Two plans are proposed: The Gothenburg or Swedish system, and one devised by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and approved by a recent Commission appointed by the House of Lords. The former may be defined as the transfer of the whole retail liquor business in a given town to a private corporation—the company undertaking not to derive any profit from the traffic, but to conduct it solely in the interests of temperance and morality, paying to the town treasury the whole returns beyond the ordinary rate of interest on the invested capital. On the other hand, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's plan, which has been heartily supported in Birmingham, places the liquor business in the hands, not of a private corporation, but of the local representative authorities, who must so carry on the trade, however, that no individual shall have *any* pecuniary interest in the sales or derive any profit from them.

Both schemes are alike in one important particular—that no profit ought to accrue to any individual from the liquor traffic. One objection to the CHAMBERLAIN plan is apparent—that is transferring the liquor business to the local authorities, for the election of such officers is very largely influenced both in this country and England by this particular interest.

The great point aimed at by the English reformers is the elimination of personal interest in the trade. In Sweden this has proved possible under the Gothenburg plan. In England its success is doubtful, and in the United States we should say well nigh impossible except in particular communities and States.

A FIT LEADER.

ZACH CHANDLER has been flourishing around recently, making speeches, in which he admits that he knows all about frauds. He tells, with the air of a brigand, how he elected HAYES; that he telegraphed him at Columbus, after the Fraud had made a speech, giving up the contest and stating his only regret was for the poor colored man, that he had made arrangements to carry Florida and Louisiana, notwithstanding they had voted for TILDEN. He made sport of the ballot, and laughed at the scruples of honest men who could not believe a returning board might be brought to commit perjury and sell out a State. The man who boasts of having stolen the Presidency by the basest means is now the accepted leader of the Republican party, and it is fit he should be. The Philadelphia *Times*, commenting upon his recent utterances, says:

While Senator Chandler regards election frauds as simply food for mirth at a political meeting, the great mass of the people of every political faith soberly appreciate the peril to our institutions from the tolerance of the pollution of the ballot or the perversion of its verdict. He is known to the country as the man who conceived and inspired the monstrous frauds in Louisiana and Florida which made the presidency a matter of barter and sale with adventurers. It was Senator Chandler who, as chairman of the Republican National Committee, sent out a public dispatch, the morning after the election, declaring that Louisana, South Carolina and Florida must be counted for Hayes. He did not state it in just such words, but he cunningly gave his desperate partisans notice that fraud and power were to be summoned to declare a defeated party successful, and he persisted in the crime against the people and the government, even when Louisiana confronted him with nearly ten thousand of a popular majority, to be overthrown by fraud. Thenceforth, under the lead of Senator Chandler, the partisan procurer was sent to Florida and Louisiana, with visiting statesmen to shield him, and the result was a deliberate electoral fraud that defeated the honestly elected President, and the honors and emoluments of the nation were freely pledged to confederates and the bargains fulfilled when the crime was consummated. That Senator Chandler was the first to conceive this unblushing crime, the first to avow it, and the man who, of all others, most directed and most freely paid for it, are among the undisputed features of that disgraceful chapter of our history, and he seems to be proud of the heroism he displayed in plunging the country into such consuming shame.

It may be a hopeless task to teach Senator Chandler that success in election frauds is not a commendation to the great great body of the American people; but it is time that the honest men of both parties should declare that those who attempted or consummated infamous frauds in Oregon, Florida and Louisiana in 1876 should be discarded as leaders, and the Republican party should demand in no uncertain tone that a better leadership than Senator Chandler can give must direct the party in the next national contest. No party and no government can survive the systematic employment of venality and fraud to win partisan victories, and the sober judgment of the people will surely condemn the party that enters a great battle under the leadership of those who teach no higher appreciation of free government than to steal electoral votes and make the title to the Presidency a matter of commerce between contending corruptionists.

YAZOO MUSIC.

The Yazoo ex-Sheriff was advertised to deliver one of his blood-curdling descriptions of Southern brutality, in Library Hall on Thursday night, but no audience was there to listen. The orator must have felt annoyed, as he was fresh from Ohio, where he had been stumping for several weeks, addressing great crowds, who hung upon his eloquent lips and cheered his gory words. Judge FETTERMAN, also fresh from the victorious field, was to have presided. The brass band played earnestly and long. Neither the crowd which hung around the bulletin boards waiting for news from the boat race, nor the old Republican who wants GRANT, put in an appearance. It was a flat, miserable failure, and FETTERMAN adjourned the meeting which consisted of the orator and himself, stating that owing to unavoidable circumstances Republicans did not seem to relish Yazoo nastiness. Among the many horrible things they do in Mississippi, the ex-Sheriff claims that concubinage is prevalent to an alarming extent, and that it is countenanced even by leading people. He mentions as a fact that a next door neighbor of his in Yazoo kept two houses, hise knowing the condition of affairs wif perfectly well. Why, if that innocent ex-Sheriff will linger around this city awhile, we can direct him to leading Republicans who will add to his stock of knowledge in that respect and show him plenty of people who keep two houses and their wives know all about it. Indeed if this MORGAN will read the *Gazette* of yesterday, he will discover an account of a ball in a public hall in this city, in which there were over one hundred known prostitutes, and the place was filled with men and boys.

This was on the same evening that the ex-Sheriff was to speak and probably accounts for the absence of his audience; they were better entertained at Lafayette than they would have been at Library Hall. The columns of the "organ" also show the same morning where highway men and burglars and thieves had great success in their calling. In fact if Allegheny county should be called upon to stand sponsor for the crimes occasionally committed within its borders, it would shame the largest State in the South.

DEMOCRATIC BLUNDERS AGAIN.

The New Yok *Herald* thinks the Ohio election clears the Democratic atmosphere, and is the best thing that could have happened to it, for it makes plain that in the Presidential contest next year the party "will not be handicapped by an inflation platform or an inflation candidate." Passing by its discussion of that point, the *Herald* pays a glowing tribute to the great services of the Democratic party and declares it "represents fundamental principles whose preservation is essential to the prosperity of our free institutions." There can be no doubt of that, when we regard the present wild craze for centralizing power in the general government, dwarfing the States to nothingness, and the purpose to make the Presidency a life office in the hands of a military autocrat. Chairman HOOTEN divides the people of the Union (includ-cluding KEMBLE, PETROFF & Co.,) into Republican saints and Democratic sinners, the latter of whom he describes as made up in equal parts of Southern assassins and bribed Northerners. This cheerful description from the inventor of the great political gag, does not entirely accord with that of the *Herald*, which has been fighting the Democrats of late but still keeps in view certain historical facts. It has these ideas of the composition, achievements and future of the Democratic party:

The Democratic party represents fundamental principles whose preservation is essential to the perpetuity of our free institutions. It comprises one-half of the voting citizens of the United States, and there would be reasons to despair of the Republic if so large a part of our people had lost the sense of patriotism and public virtue. We believe that the average Democrat is as moral and well meaning as the average Republican. * * * A party which has so illustrious a history, a party which has so much genuine sympathy with the sons of toil who form the mass of the American people, a party which, in spite of its aberrations and flagrant deviations from principle, is still the main bulwark of popular rights against usurping power, cannot be destroyed by its own blunders unless it yersists in them. * * * * Such is the ancient and time-honored Democratic party, a party long illustrious in the history of the country; a party which never flinched or faltered in maintaining the high bearing of the Nation against jealous foreign Powers; which originated, proclaimed and defended the Monroe doctrine; which acquired every square mile of new Territory which is of any real value; which brought us Louisiana and the vast region west of the Mississippi, brought us Florida, brought us Texas, brought us California, and established our title to Oregon. Leaving out Alaska, the comparatively worthless acquisition of President Johnson, the Democratic party quadrupled the original area of the United States between the inauguration of Jefferson and the close of the administration of Polk. A party which had this record must always hold a great and honored place in our history. Moreover, it was the Democratic party that stemmed and beat back the tide of rampant Know Nothingism and kept open the doors of the Republic to emigrants by insuring them equal rights with native citizens. A party which has such a history will be found to possess great tenacity of life. With its rich inheritance of proud national recollections the Democratic party has irrepressible powers of rejuvenation, and only long persistence in blunders can ever disband it.

There is a great deal of nonsense wasted on this hackneyed subject of Democratic blunders. At any rate *we prefer Democratic blunders to Republican crimes.* A blunder may be backed by good intentions, but the motives of crime are essentially vicious. We regard the present manifest purpose of the Republican managers to restore the GRANT *regime*, with all its corruption and oppression, as not only a blow at the most sacred traditions of our government, but based on deliberate plans of plunder by the confederated thieves who for eight years bargained for White House favors and traded on White House protection. This is what the GRANT movement amounts to, and that it is formidable only illustrates the unscrupulousness of its managers and the incapacity of their followers. The suggestion of GRANT for a third term is a crime against the Republic, for the same spirit would give him a life term. It has its origin in an avowed purpose to substitute the "strong government" of a soldier's will for the rule of the Constitution and laws.

The Democratic party will meet this issue with its old power and determination, reinforced by the aid of thoughtful men not now of us, but who will be aroused to independent action by the peril of our institutions. There will be no blundering in this contest against a treasonable purpose engineered by a horde of rapacious corruptionists.

THE *Dispatch* compliments the Democratic party, when it says its representative newspapers are not a bit discouraged by the result in Ohio, nor do we believe it will find the indomitable spirit of the party in the least shaken by the reverse. It presents these facts of the Ohio result as some justification of Democratic faith:

The entire vote cast in Ohio is about 630,000. Not counting the Nationals as a factor in the question, of these 630,000 votes 314,000 were cast by Republicans, and 306,000 by Democrats, giving the Republicans, a majority of 18,000. Now whatever were the reasons which led 324,000 of Ohio's citizens to vote for Foster, equally strong and entirely opposite reasons led 306,000 citizens to vote for Ewing. The Democrats can console themselves that the verdict of the one side is nearly as forcible as the verdict of the other. This may not compensate for the loss of the offices, but that is something for which we can offer no consolation.

The offices are a small matter, if we except the Senatorship, the loss of which will compel the retirement of Judge THURMAN, and this we think a serious loss to the country outside of all partizan considerations, for in his high office Judge THURMAN always bore himself with dignity, while his great ability and high standard of integrity were freely conceded by his opponents. One act of his Senatorial career—forcing an adjustment of the Pacific Railroad indebtedness of over a hundred millions of dollars—will stand as a monument of his capacity and determined ideas of duty. The Republicans have some strong men in Ohio, but no one qualified to fill Judge THURMAN's place in the Senate, as a wise and vigilant guardian of the public interests.

MESSRS. LEASURE and MCCANDLESS must have felt uncomfortable under the scoring of Rev. SLOAN of the U. P. congregation at Mt. Lebanon, which celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of the installation of the Rev. KERR, an account of which we published on Saturday. These gentlemen were invited guests, and it was an outrage upon hospitality to make reference to their politics or to apoligize for such reference and then say they should be treated as Democrats were in Ohio—buried under ballots. The speaker and those who hold with him always beg off from jury duty because they do not vote, and are in that sense non-combattants. They at least should not discuss politics, particularly in the House of the Lord. A party present informs us of quite a neat turn given to what was likely to lead to an embarrassing discussion by Judge KIRKPATRICK, who was also present by invitation, and being expected to reply to rather pointed allusions, he introduced Judge LEASURE as an Elder in the Presbyterian Church. Of course there was no speech-making, but it is yet undetermined who had the advantage of this gathering. We do not allude to this episode as intended to mix politics with religion, nor to print cards of explanation from the preachers or politicians.

IT is likely that the full returns of the Ohio election will show the disappearance of the Greenback party from the political field. It is doubtful whether their vote of 40,000 last year will amount to more than enough to cover FOSTER's majority now estimated at 17,000. Taking Cuyahoga as an illustration, we find that the Greenback vote which last fall amounted to 5,743 fell off on last Tuesday to 432. The Democratic vote was increased 4,430 and the Republican vote 4,450 indicating that the Greenbackers fell back to their own party lines. General EWING's vote in the county was 718 larger than the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge, while FOSTER's fell off from the Republican candidate for Judge 243. The total vote was 30,401 against 32,623 for President in 1876! The vote therefore will hardly be as large in the State as it was in 1876, when it reached 650,771. This solves the why and wherefore of the Republican majority. The Democrats had gone nutting.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

TALK of cheek! here we have Fraudulent HAYES discoursing about Democratic frauds determining the election of President next year.

HOOTEN says "State issues must wait." BILL KEMBLE and others of your leaders are now waiting, but if justice is done, the doors of the State's prison will open to them.

THE New York *Post* and other Eastern papers claim the Ohio election as a victory for the single (gold) standard. The Cincinnati *Commercial* don't relish this, and mildly observes "it is a great mistake."

THE agitation has commenced for the retirement of the greenback currency, so that all that the paper money shall emanate from the National banks. This will be the next move of the hard money Republicans.

THERE was a large Democratic meeting at Waynesburg, Greene county, last week, at which Col. R. M. GIBSON of this city, made one of his inimitable speeches, full of fun, logic, quaint illustration and hard sense.

THE Albany *Argus* says that some Republicans concede that ROBINSON will receive 40,000 Republican votes, and that the Republicans base their hopes of CONNELL'S election on the absurd claim that KELLY will receive 100,000 votes.

THE Republican aspirants for Judge THURMAN's place are GARFIELD, FOSTER, TAFT and DENNISON. The latter is said to be the administration candidate; TAFT and GARFIELD represent stalwart ideas, and Calico FOSTER luck and money.

THE idea that fraud HAYES is concerned lest a Democratic Congress should count in the next President contrary to the will of the majority is refreshing. He believes with HOOTEN there must be no more cheating on the Presidential question.

HOOTEN says there must be no more purchasing of the Presidency, which is a slur upon CHANDLER and a rebuke to the memory of Mr. MACKEY. We can assure Mr. HOOTEN and his crowd there will never be another electoral comm sion, or a repetition of the crime of '76.

JOHN SHERMAN is sufficiently encouraged by the Ohio election to decline the Senatorship. GARFIELD will probably be the man, and in our judgment he is the ablest public man in the party, in Ohio or elsewhere. He is something of a free trader, but that won't hurt him.

THE Democrats lose their Senator in the Toledo (Ohio) District because the tickets in one of the counties were printed on tinted paper. The law requires them to be printed on white paper, without distinguishing mark. The tinted ticket was a smart trick of the opposition.

HOOTEN is known as the patentee of HOOTEN's gag. It was designed to suppress WOLFE's resolution calling for "honest men in office," and did its work. HOOTEN had not the brains to invent the gag, but the audacity to take it from BILL KEMBLE's hands and force it through the Republican State Convention.

THE Democratic meeting at Bellefonte, last Tuesday, which was addressed by Senator WALLACE, Ex-Gov. CURTIN and Hon. GEORGE A. JENKS of Jefferson county, was a brilliant success. The speeches were of great power, and were listened to with marked attention by a large audience until a late hour. Senator ALEXANDER presided.

THERE must be some mistake in relation to the confiscation of the black bottle, at Republican headquarters in Philadelphia, as we have read an address, signed HOOTEN, which, if not inspired by bad whisky, under the exhilerating news from Ohio, then there is a reservoir of maliguity ready to be tapped, which has not been equalled since the war, if the HOOTEN address is not a forgery.

DON CAMERON's lackey HOOTEN, says there are but two elements in the Democratic party: Southern assassins and bribed Northerners. And yet we scored a majority of 260,000 in 1876, and, excluding negroes from the count, had a clear majority of a million of the white voters of the United States. If HOOTEN don't like this country, which is now governed and will be for long years by Democrats, let him go hang himself.

HOOTEN says it is monstrous to think of Southern Brigadiers in Congress, and proposes to do without them by electing a Quaker from Chester to a State office. We do not think that will help the matter, but how would it do to kill all the Southern people and get rid of this eternal bloody shirt business—for settling which GRANT was kept in office eight years—and it is now proposed to give him one the balance of his days. A little cold pizen judiciously scattered through the South might appease the Republican Chairman of the State Committee.

WE print the Republican State Committee's address, without crossing a t or dotting an i, that the Democrats of the State may see the malignant spirit that animates the leaders and managers of the Republican party. It would rejoice at another war, and devotes itself to creating feelings of hatred and resentment, that if followed out, would make the Union, which cost so much blood and treasure, a curse instead of a blessing. It does not help matters that the authors of this address know it teems with all the arts of falsehood to arouse sectional passion and hatred. The lying is matter for their private laughter, but they hope the ignorance and fanaticism of their party will accept it as truth. A perusal of this infamous appeal will inspire Democrats with a proper sense of duty, and spur them to the ballot box.

WE understand the County Commissioners with the advice of their attorney, visited Philadelphia recently to interview the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in regard to its claims on the riot question. This was very condescending on the part of the county authorities, so soon after the decision of the Supreme Court, which charged our officials in contemptuous terms, with standing by and permitting the destruction of property because they thought they would not have to pay for it. We hope there will not be undue haste in confessing judgment, even though a liberal rebate be allowed. This will deprive the county from making any demand upon the State for relief, as it would be in the nature of a debt and the Constitution, sec. IX. of art. IX., forbids the assumption of the debt of any county. If the Pennsylvania Railroad Company thinks the citizens of Allegheny county ought to pay its losses, and not the State, to which it pays all its taxes, why let it sue the county, and if it be recovered let a special tax be laid for that particular claim, that the taxpayers may know to whom and to what they are paying.

Dead Beat Office Holders.

The present Administration has surpassed all of its predecessors in the matter of deadbeat excursions. The public business has been neglected while the heads of departments and bureaus have gone forth for pleasure in revenue cutters, men-of-war, special trains, and upon the backs of Government mules. Key, Tyner, Hazen, and Bailey of the Post Office Department have visited California this summer. They were treated with great courtesy by local Government officials, railroad companies, and everybody else who had anything to make out of the departments in Washington. Carl Schurz, guarded by a company of United States troops and accompanied by a French cook, went out upon the frontier to hunt antelope, under the guise of inspecting Indian agencies. William M. Evarts has spent the greater part of his time away from Washington this summer. He has oscillated between New York and Windsor, Vt., and occasionally gone to Canada. John Sherman began his summer meanderings with a cruise in a revenue cutter to Maine, where he made a few speeches which well nigh caused the defeat of the Republicans there. He has just returned from his second stumping trip to Ohio. Mr. McCrary, the de facto Secretary of War, has made many flying trips out of Washington at the Government expense. He has been completely lost sight of during the past month, as was William A. Wheeler before the Saratoga Convention met. Mr. McCrary is safe in the quietude of his home at Keokuk, Iowa, preparing for the judicial duties which await him if he is confirmed to succeed Judge Dillon. Charles Devens has passed the warm weather among his aristocratic friends on the coast of New England. An immature youth has managed the Attorney-General's office in the absence of Mr. Devens and Solicitor-General Phillips. Hayes and Gen. Sherman have been regaling the pumpkin exhibitors of the West with feeble political speeches for a month past. To chronicle the wanderings of a horde of bureau officials bearing letters of introduction to postmasters and collectors of customs and provided with passes would occupy a page of a newspaper.

THERE is gratifying improvement in the condition of the Southern negroes. In Kemper county, the scene of the Chisholm tragedy, a Chicago *Times* correspondent finds that nearly one-fifth of the negroe families are interested in the ownership of land, fifty heads of families owning small farms and one hundred more holding land under mortgage. Shortly after the close of the war but one negro in the county owned a patch. In Vicksburg, out of an adult population of five thousand negroes, 500 own their homes. Yazoo county itself has half a dozen negro planters worth over $10,000 each. This does not indicate cruel persecution. On the contrary, it presents a better showing than could have been expected when we consider the poverty and ignorance of the race when they attained freedom.

THE Presidential situation on the Democratic side of the House in Boston is thus described by a correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican:* "There is a well defined Bayard boom among Democrats. It finds encouragement from some of the Faneuil Hall delegates to the National Convention, and hard headed men of the rank and file give it a help along whenever opportunity offers. These Bayard Democrats reason, and not unwisely, that with Grant as the Republican candidate, Bayard—acceptable as he no doubt would be to anti-Grant Republicans—would stand a most excellent chance of election."

ONE of the most difficult matters for an Englishman to-day is to find a field for the secure investment his money, at even so low a figure as 4½ per cent. It is this which has driven thousands into Turkish and Honduras loans; and causes millions to regard a national debt as a national blessing. When another era of British prosperity sets in it seems impossible to say what will become of all the money. If the United States Government would only fund some more of our debt and place it at 4 per cent. it would be a joyful day for tens of thousands of English people. France is actually now paying 3 per cent. for what England would gladly take at 4. It is unfortunate that we have no loan to pay off to-day. We could probably get money in England at 3½.

CAPTAIN DE RUSSEY, who has been promoted to the rank of Major, to fill the vacancy made by the death of Major Thornburgh, is a Southern man. It is remarked with some pride by Southern people that two of the most conspicuous heroes of the present Indian war—Thornburgh and Payne—are Southern men, and that De Russey, Thornburgh's successor is also a Southern man. He belongs to the De Russey family of Louisiana. There were two brothers, one in each army, in the late war, and Thornburgh's successor is the son of the one who served in the Union army.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A minister up at Oshkosh
Cribbed a sermon from Dr. McCosh,
And soared with such flights
To philosophy's heights
That his listeners said it was bosh.

GOOD-NIGHT, GOOD-BYE.

Say not good-bye! Dear friend from thee
A word too sad that word would be!
Say not good-bye! Say but good-night,
And lay it with the tender, light,
Caressing voice, that links the bliss
Of yet another day with this.
Say but good-night!

Say not good-bye! Say but good-night;
A word that blesses in its flight,
In leaving hope of many a kind,
Sweet day like this we leave behind.
Say but good-night! Oh, never say
A word that taketh thee away!
Say but good-night!
Good-night!

IN Odessa there has been established a new theatre on the principle of co-operation.

THE Swiss colony, numbering some 700 souls, that settled in Tennessee, is devoting its energies entirely to cheese making.

IT is reported that General Grant has become a stockholder in the American Steamship Company of Philadelphia, and that he is to be made a director.

GENERAL EWING wasn't elected Governor of Ohio, but he came out ahead by a large majority in the contest for the handsome bog-wood desk in the Ladies' Bazaar at Cincinnati.

GOVERNOR HOWARD of Dakota Territory, tells an interviewer that Deadwood is rising from its ashes like a young Chicago. Carpenters are pocketing $5 a day and common laborers $4.

THE religious dramatic company, which was to play "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in churches only under sanction of Mrs. Stowe, collapsed after an engagement in Chicago, leaving the performers unpaid.

"I HAVE searched for truth, and nowhere could I find it, not even in myself; therefore I die." This singular note was found on the body of a Russian nobleman who recently committed suicide with a pistol.

THE highest inhabited house in the world is believed to be the one erected for the miners employed on Mount Lincoln, in the main range of the Rocky Mountains, Park Co., Col. It is 14,157 feet above sea level.

IN consequence of the new protective tariff the import trade of St. John, New Brunswick, has decreased fifty-eight per centum, and in all the insular provinces of the Dominion there is most intense dislike of the new measure.

SENATOR INGALLS of Kansas, has returned to Washington and says that the report of the Investigating Committee will unanimously exculpate him of the charges of bribery in connection with his own election. The investigation, he says, failed at every point.

THE Rev. Thomas K. Beecher of Elmira, a brother of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, when asked recently if he would preside at a Kelly meeting, said: "Yes, if I could do the same at a Cornell, a Robinson and a Greenback meeting, and make short speeches at each."

PRINCE REUSS XX. and his young bride, who was up till last May a circus rider in Renz's Hippodrome, have passed through Vienna on their way to Sofia, where the young couple are to stay a few weeks with the Prince's old chum and fellow officer, Alexander I of Bulgaria.

IT is the common belief that Sitting Bull is the chief of the Northern Sioux. The Sioux City, Iowa, *Journal* says that he is not the chief, but that Black Moon is head chief or "President," Sitting Bull "Secretary of War," Iron Crow "General" and Big Road "Brigadier General."

CALIFORNIA is the land of the vine. There are now over 60,000 acres in the State covered with vineyards. It may be assumed that the vineyard interest will be a steadily-growing one. It is shown that there are $30,000,000 now invested in vineyards in that State, including the land.

DANIEL C. GAY, who had been a policeman and a detective in California for thirty years, committed suicide a few days ago because he had broken his promise to his wife that he would not drink for three years. For a man who had been in the police business for so many years, Gay seems to have had a remarkable tender conscience.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS. It appears from figures furnished the Committee on Railroads of New York Assembly that the elevated railroads of New York city did a profitable business in the last three months. They carried 12,012,936 passengers and received $666,982.20. Their receipts will probably foot up $4,050,000 a year in a very short time.

EX-CONGRESSMAN GEORGE W. PATTERSON, who died in Chautauqua county, N. Y., on Wednesday, had a varied political experience. He held the offices of Supervisor, Justice of the Peace, Assemblyman, Speaker of the New York House, State Senator, President of the State Senate, delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1846, Lieutenant Governor and member of Congress.

IT was a tight squeeze, but the colored brother was worried through in Cincinnati, and Mr. George W. Williams will be the first of his race to sit in the Ohio Legislature. It was evidently a bitter pill for many of the pale faces to vote for the sable candidate, but the storm was big enough to sweep him in. The average Republican majority in the city was about 3,000, but Williams' was cut down to 883.

GENERAL MILES, the Indian fighter, has recovered $10,977 insurance in the St. Louis courts on his own baggage and that of his officers, which was sunk in the Missouri River in May when the steamer Cameron struck a snag. The objection of the insurance company was that the Cameron's pilot was not licensed, but the judge held that as the pilot was in government employment this was not necessary.

A YOUNG woman with a wealthy backer was given an important part to play in a London theatre. She proved to be a ridiculous actress, but her beauty and notoriety were counted on to draw. At the end of the first performance, Charles Coghlan, who used to act at the Union Square and Wallack's, gave notice that he would not again subject himself to ridicule by appearing with her, and on the following day she was displaced.

THE Tilden-Tammany fight has extended to the United States Senate. Felix McClosky, who was a messenger appointed on the recommendation of Senator Kernan, has been removed. McClosky asserts that this is due to the fact that he is supporting Kelly, and that Senator Barnum, at the instance of Mr. Tilden, requested his removal. The Senate Sergeant-at-arms denies this.

HOOTEN'S HOWL.

The Idiotic and Bloody Ravings of the Republican State Chairman.

A Sort of a Vesuvian Eruption of Hate and Malignancy.

A Document for Democrats to Study to Show Them Their Duty.

To The People of Pennsylvania:

The solid South only requires the aid of a few Northern States to reverse the verdict of the war; to indemnify unrepentant traitors for losses incurred in rebellion against the nation's life; to destroy the public credit by plundering the National Treasury; and to blast the restored prosperity of the people by repealing the financial and protective legislation to which we owe the revival of business. Does this overstate the danger to which our country is, at this moment, exposed? The untrammeled rule of the Rebel Democracy means ruin! The leaders of this dangerous coalition will never hesitate to carry out their schemes, if the power to carry them out can be grasped in any way.

Remember this: Any man who had predicted, on the night when the whole North was shouting over the surrender of Lee, that in fourteen years the Democratic party would be in a majority in the United States Senate and House of Representatives; and that this Democratic majority in each House would be composed of two rebel officers to one Northern Democrat; that the rebel General second in command under Lee at Appomattox would be a Senator from Georgia; that the Postmaster General and the Vice President of the Southern Confederacy would be in the House, with more than a hundred veterans making laws to govern, and to punish, their conquerors,—the man then making such a prediction would have been believed on the road to a mad house. And yet, what would have been considered insane raving in 1865 is disgraceful history in 1879. With this fact in remembrance who will dare to mark a limit to Southern arrogance and Democratic cringing? Will the salutary laws protecting industry, will the public credit, will the Nation's honor, be maintained and defended by the malignant enemies of them all? Shall our heroes continue on the pension rolls, or will they be forced to retire in favor of the veterans of the rebel armies? A rebel-Democratic restoration in this country means that the "Lost Cause" has been regained, and no sane man can doubt this—no honest man can deny it! *The safety of our country demands the total expulsion from power of that party in* which every unrepentant rebel finds a congenial home and a hearty welcome, and find these because he remains in his sins, and for that reason only.

We are admonished by the rebel-Democrats and their brevet assistants that State issues alone enter into the present campaign. The Republicans alone have nothing to avoid in even a harsh review of their record since 1860 in the conduct of State affairs. *But State issues must wait.* A mighty national issue confronts us. Political murder has cemented the South into a solid mass for whoever the rebel Democracy nominates hereafter on a national ticket. Enough of the North IS TO BE BOUGHT to follow the lead of these assassins. *And this combination of murder on the one part, and fraud and bribery on the other* is on trial before the great tribunal of the American people. On this august tribunal Pennsylvania's voice must make a profound impression. Her voice struggles for utterance and it cannot be stifled! Pennsylvania can only speak in the returns of the election on November 4, and then the verdict of her people will be recorded—whether the rebel Democrats will it or not, and while they clamor for silence on National issues, forced on by crimes at which human nature stands aghast, the whole country anxiously awaits to hear from us because these returns will signify our position on National issues, and on these alone.

MAINE, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, IOWA AND OHIO, have spoken nobly! It remains for us, MEN OF PENNSYLVANIA, to give forth no uncertain sound on this momentous issue. It is the duty of every Republican, and loyal Democrat, in our State to so vote that the settlement of the war shall stand; that liberty for all shall be enforced; that fraud shall no longer subvert the States; that the purchase of the Presidency shall never succeed; and that assassination shall be forever banished from amongst us as a political agency. And every man who sustained the Union against the Rebellion is earnestly urged to step forward now to again defend the Union from the same foe that assailed it from Fort Sumter to Appomattox.

F. C. HOOTEN,
Chairman Republican State Committee.
SAMUEL F. BARR,
C. L. MAGEE, } Secretaries.
PHILADELPHIA, October 15, 1879.

One Thing Demonstrated.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]

The election has demonstrated one thing which ought to be engraved on the tablet of every Democrat's memory and that is that so far as the Republicans are concerned their cry for the soldier is merely a party rallying cry—only this and nothing more. By their federal and other appointments, by their elections of Congressmen and other officials all over the North they have shown that they are absolutely nothing for the soldier except when it is convenient to use him. They reckon a red-handed, murdering rebel guerrilla like Mosby among their saints if he becomes a Republican, but denounce a brave and gallant Union soldier like Ewing as a rebel and a hero who was mutilated in defense of the old flag like Rice a traitor and vote for a stay-at-home. We warn Democratic soldiers they need never expect any Republican sympathy for all they endured to make a peaceful country for ungrateful wretches who skulked in the rear and grab offices in peace. The Republicans want all the Democratic aid they can buy, beg or borrow but will never return any. The praise of the soldier is not principle with them; it is simply hypocritical howl.

A Remarkable Restoration of Sight

Willie Needham, a bright little lad of thirteen, son of Mr. Henry Needham, foreman in the wire mill at Johnstown, Pa., has had his sight restored by Dr. Sadler, 256 Penn avenue, after two years' blindness, during which time he has been obliged to feel his way about the house, only seeing the shadow of objects in the best of light. His sight has improved every day since the operation and will continue to improve for months to come. He returned home yesterday.

Pennsylvania Helping Ohio Out.

[From the Meadville (Pa.) Reporter.]

One of the students at the college in this city admits having received ten dollars for going to Youngstown to vote for Foster on Tuesday. If this was the ruling price, the victory must have knocked the profits on a great many yards of calico into a cocked hat.

"Don't Know Half Their Value."

"They cured me of Ague, Biliousness and Kidney Complaint, as recommended. I had half a bottle left which I used for my two little girls, who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I would have lost both of them one night if I had not given them Hop Bitters. They did so much good I continued their use until they were cured. That is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend them high enough."—B., Rochester, N. Y.

See other column. 30

EX-GOVERNOR HENDRICKS has a bet of a cane with Editor E. B. Martindale of the Indianapolis *Journal*, that Grant will be the next Republican Presidential candidate.

CREEPING UP THE STAIRS.

In the softly falling twilight
Of a weary, weary day,
With a quiet step I entered
Where the children were at play;
I was brooding o'er some trouble
That had met me unaware,
When a little voice came ringing,
"Me is creepin' up a stairs."

Ah! it touched the tender heart-string
With a breath and force divine,
And such melodies awakened
As words can ne'er define,
And I turned to see our darling
All forgetful of my cares,
When I saw the little creature
Slowly creeping up the stairs.

Step by step she bravely clambered
On her little hands and knees,
Keeping up a constant chattering
Like the magpies in the trees,
Till at last she reached the topmost,
When o'er all her world's affairs
She delighted, stood a victor,
After creeping up the stairs.

Fainting heart, behold an image
Of man's brief and struggling life,
Whose best prizes must be capture
With an earnest, noble strife:
Onward, upward, reaching ever,
Bending to the weight of cares,
Hoping, fearing, still expecting,
We go creeping up the stairs.

On the steps may be no carpet,
By their side may be no rail,
Hands and knees may often pain us,
And the heart may almost fail;
Still above there is the glory
Which no sinfulness impairs,
With its rest and joy forever,
After creeping up the stairs.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL PROOF.

How a Good Lawyer Broke the Chain of Evidence in Belgium.

How a strong chain of circumstantial evidence may be broken by a good lawyer has just been shown by the trial of a case in the State of Belgium. A tragedy whose details as they were unraveled riveted the attention of not only France and Belgium, but almost the whole of Europe, has come to an unexpected termination. It is thus told in a late Paris letter.

The main actor in the Belgian tragedy is a boy of 19, and the victim his aged relative—his mother's mother. Over two hundred witnesses were called, among them the heads of various gymnastic institutions, circus people, acrobats, and all manner of personages acquainted with the handling of ropes and the possibility of the human body under given circumstances. The main features in the case are that Jean Retson, who was born in Antwerp in 1859, was found by the police in his grandmother's apartment last November, tied hand and foot. His shouts had attracted the attention of the police, who, on entering the house first discovered the house thrown into indescribable confusion; the chairs were overturned, the tables knocked over, the ornaments scattered on the floor and broken in every shape, while in the midst of these was the figure of the old grandmother laying on the floor with her head crushed in and a folded tablecloth wedged into her mouth; in the next apartment, lying with his back on the floor, hands and feet tied and a gag just escaped from his mouth, was found the accused in an almost fainting condition. They proceeded at once to untie the lad, and by his story it was supposed that two assassins had entered, had attacked the old woman, and, discovering the presence of the lad, who began to shout and tried to escape, tied together his hands, and made a threat to shoot him if he made any noise. This theory, however, was at once suspected.

It seems that the grandson of the victim was seen to enter the house about 9 o'clock in the evening, and, as the public prosecutor insisted, came to get money he needed, as was substantially proven; that the widow refused, as she had frequently done of late, and that, taking advantage of a moment when her back was turned, he struck her on the head, felling her to the floor; and that the native strength of the well-preserved woman rallied, and a frightful struggle ensued, the noise of which was distinctly heard, it is insisted, by the rest of the house. The screams of the victim were suppressed by the folded tablecloth thrust between her teeth. The prosecution stated that, had the deed been committed by professional assassins, the confusion manifested in the chamber would not have taken place.

The instant the medical men examined the position of the grandson they declared the story was incredible; that his ligatures were never tied by other than his own hands, since the ropes could not have been drawn so tight by any one else without strangling him. The boy described the affair with great exactitude, which displayed him an extraordinary adept. One of the men, he declared, was black and wore a cotton cap, but he could not tell what took place after he was tied, because he fainted. Suspicion was aroused by the incredibility of the officers, which set the whole neighborhood at work, and a pyramid of dubious antecedents soon arrayed themselves between this extraordinary youth and the probability of his narrative.

In the first place the porter of the house declared that no one had entered by the front door for a'adame on the night of the murder, and an ominous circumstance for the youth was that the police on removing his overcoat discovered that the undercoat was marked with spots of blood; that these marks of blood corresponded exactly with the wounds received on the body of the murdered woman; and from this the lawyer for the prosecution proved by disposing two bodies on the witness stand, that the youth must have thrown himself upon the struggling victim and choked her, and that while doing this the blood flowing from her wounds stained his overclothing. All the main wounds on the dead body were found on the right side, while the spots on the youth's clothing were on the left side, a fact which the lawyer's claim goes to prove that he pressed his left side to the right side of the victim; that the accused himself, in order to prevent suspicion, had the fore thought to put off his overcoat, supposing that he would not be suspected if all signs were hidden, that he had removed the coat as well to give himself more liberty in the murder, but that on tying himself he had reassumed it, for, while the underclothing was dabbled in blood, this overcoat had not the least trace.

The defense of the youth met this apparently damning testimony by the not less probable statement that the spots of blood remarked on his clothes were made by the assassins, who flung themselves upon him to hold him down, and that the coat was not closed until they began to tie him. But the police set on the suspected trail furnished other evidence as to his probable guilt. In the pocket of his overcoat were found slight fibres of the same cord as that with which his body was tied, and even in the cotton cap, which, according to him, one of the murderers wore, hairs were found, which on examination proved to correspond exactly with those of the lad, and the prosecution claimed that the youth had put this cap upon himself several times in order to make it seem to have been used. He had even put spots upon it in various places to correspond with the story that one of the assassins was black. All these points were elaborated on by the experts, the hairs being submitted to close analysis, as well as the morsel of fibre.

Taking the character of the youth into consideration, public opinion gave him up as good as hanged three weeks ago. It was proved on the witness stand that he was a youth of strong passions, that he was always in need of money and always borrowing it, and that he was once heard say: "I should be well satisfied if the old woman (meaning his grand mother) would kick the bucket, for I need her pennies pretty bad." This the public prosecutor declared alone sufficient evidence of the crime, for the youth who would talk like that of his mother's mother, would not hesitate to put his plan for her "taking off" into execution.

Against all this the defense raised the objection that from all the testimony there was not a single penny disturbed in the house of the grandmother, and that if money had been the motive, two murders would have been necessary to make the work available to the accused, since his mother is inheritor and not he, to which the prosecution responded that Retson was not without intelligence and knew very well that to have robbed his grandmother on the night of the murder would have been a sure method of convicting himself of the fact, and that the money once in his mother's hands he was sure of sharing as much as he wanted of it.

The appearance of the lad himself spoke very much in his favor, for he had a mild blue eye, light complexion and brown hair, and seemed deeply moved by every question asked him, and almost fainted when the lawyers made an allusion to him as the culpable one. So soon as put on the stand he answered all the interrogatories with self possession and intelligence, disconcerted his adversaries in every respect, and visibly affected the opinions of the jury. The whole trial, however, hinged on the problem of whether a man could tie himself in such a fashion or not and to give the jury the fullest light on the subject fifty persons—athletes, experienced gymnasts, circus-riders and what not—tied and untied themselves by the hour in the court room, the whole thing winding up by leaving the question just as undecided as ever; for while experts were able to tie themselves, no single man, unaccustomed to gymnastic exercises, was able to put a cord around his own body, arms and neck, in the same way that the youth was found bound, for, as the police testified, the body was so tightly corded that the blood broke through the skin in many places. The accused was asked to tie himself, which he did repeatedly, but his success or unsuccess could hardly be taken as evidence, since if he had the astuteness to conceive in the first place, he would not be idiot enough to "give himself away" by repeating to his own distruction, that which he had invented for his own salvation. The jury deliberated for a long time, and finally the youth escaped by a discriminating eight to four.

PRESIDENTIAL BOOMS.

Sherman Sure His is Doing Well, but the Grant Men Dispute It.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—The ambition of John Sherman for the Presidential nomination has been very much more marked since the Ohio election. This is especially noticeable in connection with suggestions as to the successor of Thurman in the United States Senate. Sherman's friends say that he could have the place simply by asking for it, but that he does not wish it. This shows how firmly fixed in his mind is the idea that he can receive the Republican nomination. There was a meeting at his house last night, the purpose of which apparently was to give a new start to the Sherman boom. There were present the bureau officers, who are to be considered as his adjutants, and some personal friends. The order seemed to have been issued to all Treasury officials to attend, as officers who had only arrived yesterday in the city and who had hardly reported at headquarters were invited to be present.

The Sherman people to-day claim that the Ohio election has been a set back to the Grant movement. Western men, however, do not admit this. Senator Ingalls of Kansas, who is now being investigated on charges of having obtained his election by bribery, is here, and says that in his trip through the West the sentiment of Republicans stood first for Grant, next for Blaine decidedly, and for Sherman as a very poor third, and Ingalls himself is hardly a Grant man.

The Grant men are planning a new movement which will give the Grant boom a new impetus in the East. The society of the Army of the Tennesee meets in Chicago, November 13, and the Society of the Army of the Cumberland meets in Washington, November 19, when the statue of General Thomas will be unveiled. The plan now is to have the Society of the Army of the Tennessee adjourn after its meeting in Chicago to meet in Washington with the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, and to thus have the officers of the two societies together to encourage the boom.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Another Indication of the Improved Condition of Trade.

From the report just issued by R. S. Dunn & Co., mercantile agents, we learn that the number of failures in the United States for the first quarter of 1879 was 1,262, with a total amount of liabilities of $15,275,340; during the third quarter in 1878 there were 2,833 failures, with liabilities aggregating $88,378,393, a decrease of 1,571. During nine months in 1878 there were 5,329 failures, liabilities $81,054,940; 1878, 8,678 failures, liabilities $197,211,129. The report says of these failures: "That for the third quarter of 1879, the failures in the United States have been less than one-half than for the third quarter of 1878, the precise decrease being 1,791. The liabilities show even a much larger proportionate reduction, being less than one quarter of what they were in the same period of last year—the figures showing the liabilities for 1879 to be fifteen millions as against sixty-six millions for the third quarter of 1878. It will, of course, be remembered that for the first two months of the third quarter of 1878, the failures were unusually numerous, owing to the prospective repeal of the Bankrupt law in September of that year; but, even taking that circumstance into consideration, the decrease in the last quarter is almost phenomenal, in view of the fact that the average number of failures for the third quarter of the preceding four years was 3,223, or nearly double the number of the last quarter's failures, while the average liabilities for the third quarter of the four years was fifty-two millions, exceeding by three times the amount of liabilities of the third quarter of 1879. The figures for the quarter just ended, therefore, add another to the many indications of the wonderfully improved conditions of trade throughout the country. For the nine months of the two years the comparison is almost as favorable as for the quarter just closed—the failures for the first three-quarters in 1879 being 5,320 in number, as against 8,678 for the nine months of 1878. The liabilities are eighty-one millions for the first nine months of 1879, as against one hundred and ninety-seven millions for the same period of 1878—a reduction in liabilities of more than one-half.

THE opinion of the people has been fully confirmed by wide spread experience that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best and cheapest remedy for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, etc.

THE ELDERS AND THE CHILD.

Softly fell the touch of twilight on Judea's silent hills;
Slowly crept the peace of moonlight o'er Judea's trembling rills.

In the temple's court conversing, seven elders sat apart;
Seven grand and hoary sages, wise of head and pure of heart.

"What is rest?" said Rabbi Judah, he of stern and steadfast gaze.
"Answer, ye whose tolls have burthened through the march of many days."

"To have gained," said Rabbi Ezra, "decent wealth and goodly store.
Without sin, by honest labor—nothing less and nothing more."

"To have found," said Rabbi Joseph, meekness in his gentle eyes.
"A fortaste of heaven's sweetness in home's blessed paradise."

"To have wealth, and power, and glory crowned and brightened by the pride
Of uprising children's children," Rabbi Benjamin replied,

"To have won the praise of nations, to have worn the crown of fame."
Rabbi Solomon responded, loyal to his kingly name.

"To sit throned, the lord of millions, first and noblest in the land."
Answered haughty Rabbi Asher, youngest of the reverend band.

"All in vain," said Rabbi Jarus, "if not faith and hope have traced
In the soul Mosaic precepts, by sin's contact unefaced."

Then uprose wise Rabbi Judah, tallest, gravest of them all:
"From the heights of fame and honor even valiant souls may fall;

Love may fall us, Virtue's sapling grow a dry and thorny rod,
If we bear not in our bosoms the unselfish love of God."

In the outer court sat playing a sad featured, fair-haired child;
His young eyes seemed wells of sorrow—they were godlike when he smiled.

One by one he dropped the lilies, softly plucked with childish hand;
One by one he viewed the sages of that grave and hoary band.

Step by step he neared them closer, till, encircled by the seven,
Then he said, in tones untrembling, with a smile that seemed of heaven:

"Nay, nay, fathers! Only he, within the measure of whose breast
Dwells the human love with God-love, can have found life's truest rest;

For where one is not, the other must grow stagnant at its spring,
Changing good deeds into phantoms—an unmeaning, sonless thing.

Whoso holds this precept truly owes a jewel brighter far
Than the joys of home and children—than wealth, fame and glory are.

Fairer than old age three-honored, far above tradition's law,
Pure as any radiant vision ever ancient prophet saw.

Only he, within the measure—faith apportioned—of whose breast
Throbs this brother-love with God-love knows the depth of perfect rest."

Wondering, gazed they at each other. "Praised be Israel evermore;
He has spoken words of wisdom no man ever spake before!"

Calmly passing from their presence to the fountain's ripling song;
Stopped he to uplift the lilies strewn the scattered sprays among.

Faintly stole the sounds of evening through the massive outer door;
Whitely lay the peace of moonlight on the Temple's marble floor.

Where the elders lingered, silent since he spake, the Undefiled—
Where the Wisdom of the ages, sat amid the flowers a child!

—[MARY F. MANNIX in the Journal of Archbishop Purcell Bazaar.

SLEEP WALKING.

Some Curious Cases of Somnambulism Related by Physicians.

That persons walk in their sleep and are unconscious of ordinary impressions, but yet retain sensations, there is, we admit, no doubt. One curious instance occurred in a school-girl who was observed to rise every night about midnight, and walk about her bedroom and the lobby outside her sleeping apartment. After some time, on returning to her bed, she was in the habit of examining it and all about it, and finally selecting for some hours' rest a clothes-basket which the house-maid kept on the flat roof of the cradle-bed in which she lay. After carefully examining the clothes-basket, she climbed up on the head of the cradle-bed, and circling her body as a cat would above the clothes in the basket, she composed herself to sleep, in which she remained for an hour or more, then rose, and returned to her bed. In the morning she awoke at her usual time, having no consciousness of what had occurred during the night. Her sister watched her proceedings, but never interrupted or awakened her, and after some time the nocturnal climbings ceased.

The second case that came under my observation was more varied and more embarrassing. A young lady at school became a somnambulist. She rose from bed and walked in her sleep. The ladies who conducted the school became alarmed, partly on the girl's account, and partly for the character of the school, as it might injure their establishment were it known that the young ladies practiced the habit of walking about the lawn in their night dresses in the moonlight. They had an impression that if the girl were suddenly awakened, death or immediate deprivation of sense might be the result; and this led to the attendance of two maid-servants, who were strictly enjoined to follow the footsteps of the somnambulist, to watch that no mishap should occur to her, and to have all doors opened, and the way kept clear for the return of the sleeping pedestrian. This continued for some time. But at length the somnambulist's fancy took a more adventurous turn. Slaters had come to work on the roof of the house, and the sleeping peripatetic evinced a desire to star-gaze. Accordingly, on the next night, she turned to the slater's ladder, and to the horror of her attendants, ascended it, mounted to the roof, and walked along the gutter, with a sloping roof on one side and a low parapet wall on the other. The attendants now became almost frightened out of their wits, and knew not what to do or think. They feared to call out; for return to consciousness in such a place would almost inevitably lead to her stumbling on the roof or falling over the parapet. Their terror was, however, not yet at its height. The somnambulist came to a slight obstruction in the gutter; she paused for a moment, and then, without hesitation, stepped upon the parapet, and continued her walk upon the narrow stone coping. A single slip, a false step, would have precipitated her from a height of thirty or forty feet; yet to awaken her would almost certainly have led to the same catastrophe. The sleeping girl continued her walk to the end of the coping, and then turning, round, resumed her walk to the dormer window, descended the ladder, reached her bedroom in safety, and lay down in her bed; awaking in the morning quite unconscious of her midnight danger and of her narrow escape.

I was then a very young practitioner in medicine, and was up to this period, although the medical attendant of the establishment for ordinary cases of illness, not consulted on this perplexing case, as it was naturally desired to keep it concealed; but after the stroll on the parapet wall, and the terror created by it, it was thought that, with the object of preventing a recurrence of a night walk that might end in some terrible accident, the young lady should be consigned to some temporary residence in a private asylum, where there would be always both a night and a day watch. I was taken into consultation next morning, and earnestly discussed the gravity of taking such a step. It would be impossible to keep it secret, and, even were it possible, in her waking hours, she would look with horror on the coming night, when she should be sent to bed in a strait-waistcoat. In after years, too, when perhaps she might have a young family around her the thought might arise that she had once been an inmate of such an institution, and the reminiscence would make her miserable. I duly considered all this, and suggested various expedients, such as sedatives, sleeping draughts, and network to be put round the bed at night. All, however, had been tried in this instance, and all in vain.

I then thought for a little, and hit upon the following plan. I directed her night dress to be sewed up at the foot, so that it formed a large bag, and then I had the sleeves lengthened so much that each sleeve, after going round the body, reached the front, where it met the other sleeve, and was securely fastened to it. The whole dress was loose; but the long sleeve prevented the hands from being used to get rid of the dress, while, from the end being sewed up, the feet could not be used in progression. At the same time the dress freely permitted the sleeper to roll about from side to side in her slumber; and thus it differed from the hideous straight-waistcoat then in vogue. Night came, and our charge retired to bed in her new-fangled night dress, with which she was amused. The usual hour for the night-walk came. Her attendants were strictly enjoined not to stir. She raised herself as usual in the sitting posture, then stood upright, and commenced to walk. The second step was a trip, for the foot behind held the bottom of the bag in which she stood. She stumbled, fell forward, and awoke, and was put back into bed, where she soon fell asleep. Next morning there were no bad consequences except that her face was slightly bruised by the fall. I recommended a continuance of the sleeping chemise for a short time as a cautionary measure. And now came a curious change in the phases of the affliction. she would still rise from bed each night, but made no further attempt to walk as before. She would stand erect, and keeping the knees perfectly rigid, spring straight upward from the floor, and thus dance about the room in what was years afterward known as a popular music-hall dance under the name of the "Perfect Cure". This she would continue until thoroughly fatigued, and then retire quietly to bed and to sleep. I am glad to add the case did end in a perfect cure.

This strange state is generally called somnambulism. It is really alternating identity, in which the ordinary state of mind is suspended, and another identity—I do not know what else to call it—takes possession of the individual, and like warp and weft alternates without mixing, the warp presenting continuity at one time, and the weft the same at another. One of these alternations occurs most often in sleep, when the ordinary mental power is no longer governing, and hence the attack is called somnambulism. The somnambulist will weave the somnambulism of one night with that of the preceding into a continuous warp or weft, and so with the ordinary mental power; and thus the two identities alternate, but do not mix.

A young lady under my observation exhibited an instance of this. For some time a somnambulist, the alternating identity at length became strong enough to intrude upon her waking hours. Her ordinary perceptive and voluntary powers would be suddenly arrested during the day, and whether at music or work—no matter how employed—the interruption was sudden and instantaneous. If at the piano or harp, voluntary movement ceased at the moment; if walking across the floor, she remained in the position in which she was when it occurred, and remained thus for a longer or shorter time. She would sit at dinner apparently as cheerful and as collected as any one at the table. At the time of which I speak it was customary for guests to take wine with one another. A gentleman would ask her to take wine. She bowed her head as usual; and in raising the glass to her mouth there suddenly passed over her face and figure a slight, but indescribable shudder. She immediately lost all knowledge of those about her, and would address them with names quite foreign to them. This state would continue for two days, until at dinner on the third day she would turn to her relative, and say, in her natural tone, "Did you ask me to take wine?" Her natural state then returned; but those alternations became more frequent and more painful, and at length the unfortunate girl was deprived of the society of all but her nearest relatives.

CETEWAYO INTERVIEWED.

He Wants Ten More of His Favorite Wives Sent For.

[London Times October 8.]

CAPE TOWN, September 16.—At noon yesterday the ex-King was visited by Sir Bartle Frere and Captain Hallam Parr, Military Secretary. During the course of the interview Cetewayo, through the interpreter, talked with apparent frankness of many incidents of the war. From the accounts his people gave him it seems they greatly exaggerated the English losses and magnified the Zulu successes in all the engagements which occurred. He acknowledged, however, he had done wrong in allowing his people to fight with us. "Chaka," he said, "was a child of the British Government. I was also a child and subject. My father, the Government, came to chastise me for my wrongdoing. I caught the stick with which he wished to beat me and broke it. I did wrong to fight with him and I am punished. I am no longer a king; but the English, I find, are a great people; they do not kill those who have fought with them. I am satisfied to be in their hands. I hope the great Queen will pardon me and allow me to return to my country, and give me a place to build myself a kraal, where I may live. I am sorry I did not follow the advice of my father, Panda, on his death bed; he told me to live at peace with the English and never make war with them." When informed it was the wish of our Government to treat him with every consideration, and supply him with all necessary comforts, he expressed his thanks and asked that some of his favorite wives, naming ten, might be sent for to be with him in addition to those already here. His mind was anxious about them, he said, for they had nobody to look after now, and he felt lonely without their companionship. He further begged that his case might be put before the great Queen in as favorite a light as possible, and asked how many days it would take to send a message and receive a reply from England. He was told two months might elapse before Her Majesty's pleasure regarding him could be known. He again thanked the Premier for visiting him and the interest he had shown regarding him, and said, after what he had heard he would sleep happier than he had hitherto done.

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EVENTIDE.

Whenever, with reverent footsteps,
I pass through the mystic door
Of Memory's stately palace,
Where dwell the days of yore,
One scene, like a lovely vision,
Comes to me o'er and o'er.

'Tis a dim, fire-lighted chamber,
There are pictures on the wall,
And around them dance the shadows
Grotesque and weird and tall,
As the flames on the storied hearth-stones
Wavering rise and fall.

An ancient cabinet stands there,
That came from beyond the seas,
With a breath of spicy odors
Caught from the Indian breeze;
And its fluted doors and mouldings
Are dark with mysteries.

There's an old arm-chair in the corner,
Straight-backed and tall and quaint;
Ah! many a generation—
Sinner and sage and saint—
It hath held in its ample bosom
With murmur nor complaint!

In the glow of the fire-light playing,
A tiny, blithesome pair,
With the chase of their laughter
Fill all the tranquil air—
A rosy, brown-eyed lassie,
A boy serenely fair.

A woman sits in the shadow
Watching the children twain,
With a joy so deep and tender
It is near akin to pain,
And a smile and tear blend softly—
Sunshine and April rain!

Her heart keeps time to the rhythm
Of love's unuttered prayer,
As, with still hands tightly folded,
She listens' unaware,
Through all the children's laughter,
For a footfall on the stair.

I know the woman who sits there;
Time hath been kind to her,
And the years have brought her treasures
Of frankincense and myrrh
Richer, perhaps, and rarer,
Than Life's young roses were.

But I doubt if ever her spirit
Hath known, or yet shall know,
The bliss of a happier hour,
As the swift years come and go,
Than this in the shadowy chamber
Lit by the hearth-fire's glow!

—JULIA C. R. DORR.

FARM AND GARDEN.

EXHAUSTION OF THE SOIL.—It does not take a very wise man to run down the best of farms. A narrow range of agricultural products, if followed year after year, is sure to do it.—One hundred and fifty years ago, upon the Delaware Peninsula, it was tobacco, tobacco, tobacco, as the only rotation. Fifty years later, in the Middle States, it was wheat, corn; wheat, corn, and, a little later, wheat, corn, oats; and still later, wheat, corn, oats, barley. When the soil became too much exhausted for profitable cropping in this manner, it was left untilled until chemical operations steadily going on in the great laboratory of mother earth restored, in some measure, the elements of plant food carried away by the unskilled farmer.

No law of science is more settled and inflexible than this: Whatever elements are carried away from the field by cropping must in some manner be replaced, if the fertility is kept up.

Some crops remove some elements in greater portions than others. Some derive their nutriment from or near the surface, as nearly all cereals, turnips, onions, etc., others go down deeper for the elements that give them active growth, as clover, lucern, beets, parsnips, etc. While the former of these classes exhaust the surface, the latter will grow and thrive when the surface has been exhausted, with a very little start from some stimulating fertilizer. Clover, lucern, beets, parsnips and carrots are all improvers of the soil, by going down with their long tap roots and bringing up the sinking alkaline elements which had already gone down into the soil so far as to be beyond the reach of all surface growing plants.

Hence the importance of a wise succession of crops as a prevention of exhausting the soil. Surface growing crops should be succeeded by deep-rooting, as wheat by clover; clover by wheat corn or turnips. Deep plowing in some soils will, of course, make the elements of plant growth hold out longer, but cannot obviate the necessity of a judicious rotation of crops.

The philosophy of the rotary system lies in applying alkaline substances, as lime, potash, soda, and also phosphates and nitrates to surface growing crops, then following these by deep-rooting plants. Thus the greatest amount of good will be derived from these expensive chemicals. Caustic alkalines, as lime, soda and potash, and wood ashes, should be applied to the surface, after plowing under sod, or stubble covered with rag or other weeds. They act directly on such organic matter going to decay, and form respectively the nitrates of lime, soda and potash, which are readily converted into plant food.

Another important point, if we use fertilizers to the best advantage without impoverishing the land, is, supply the plant soon which the crop requires when it needs it for its growth. Ammoniacal plant food, when necessary to be supplied, should be applied to the germinating plant to give healthy, strength and vigor to its leaves. Large leaves are as necessary to a plant as large and strong lungs to a man. Phosphoric acid, potash and soda should only be applied when wheat, for instance, begins to tiller in the spring, and the plant begins to prepare for the seed. Ammoncial fertilizers go to make leaves—foliage—and phosphoric acid, potash and soda enter much more largely into the seeds and fruits of plants.

We are fully convinced, both by theory and from experiments, that the country has sustained an immense and unnecessary loss by applying potash and phosphatic substances to wheat in the fall which had done much more good if they had been sown in March and April when the plants were demanding them. We only feed our animals when their natures require it—never a few weeks before. So we should treat the growing crops, unless we are willing to have much of our purchases washed away by long winter rains before the plants require their peculiar nutriment.

CORNS IN HORSES' FEET.—Corns are the result of a bruise of the sensitive parts of the sole of the horse's foot, and generally occur at the inside heel. They are caused by the shoe. Among the symptoms are redness or discoloration of the horn at the inner angle of the heel, more or less increased local heat, tenderness, and consequent lameness. When standing, the horse is inclined to favor the foot, by slightly raising the heel from the ground. In some cases, active inflammation and suppuration may ensue, evidenced by the escape of matter above the hoof, where the hairs join the same. In ordinary cases, relief may be obtained by proper attention to the shoeing. Such a horse should be shod regularly every three or four weeks, the diseased parts pared down, but without starting the blood; and the shoe should be affixed so as not to bear on the inside heel.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

INTELLECT IN BRUTES.—During my residence in Cornwall, says a correspondent of *Nature*, I had a most intelligent and faithful dog for fifteen years. I had him when a month old. His mother was a beautiful liver-colored spaniel, rather large; his father a black Newfoundland; my dog took after him in color and shape.

In 1843 a young and self-taught artist asked me to allow him to paint my likeness in oil colors, and I consented. His studio was in the next town, three miles distant, and as often as required I went over; I, however, did not take my dog with me. It was done in Kit-Cat size; and he succeeded so well in the likeness and artistic work, that when exhibited at the annual meeting of the Polytechnic society at Falmouth, a medal was awarded to it, and, as well, it was "highly commended." Not only this, it brought him into notice and gained him lots of employment. The artist was so grateful for my attention that he presented me with the painting, and I still have it. When it was brought to my house, my old dog was present with the family at the unveiling," nothing was said to him nor invitation given him to notice it. We saw that his gaze was steadily fixed on it, and he soon became excited, and whined, and tried to lick it and scratch it, and was so much taken up with it that we—although knowing his intelligence—were all quite surprised; in fact, could scarcely believe that he should know it was my likeness. We, however, had sufficient proof after it was hung up in our parlor; the room was rather low, and under the picture stood a chair; the door was left open without any thought about the dog; he, however, soon found it out, when a low whining and scratching was heard by the family, and on search being made, he was in the chair trying to get at the picture. After this I put it up higher, so as to prevent it being injured by him. This did not prevent him from paying attention to it, for whenever I was away from home, whether for a short or long time—sometimes for several days—he spent most of his time gazing on it, and as it appeared to give him comfort the door was always left open for him when I was long away he made a low whining, as if to draw attention to it. This lasted for years, in fact as long as he lived, and was able to see it. I have never kept a dog since he died, I dare not—his loss so much affected me. I might tell of many of his wonderful actions; he could do most of such things as are related of other dogs. I am now only anxious to notice this recognition of my likeness, from never having heard of another such fact being recorded of any other dog.

FARM NOTES.

—Iron is found in the ashes of all the plants used for human food.

—Two hundred thousand acres of timber are annually required for ties for the railroads of the United States.

—At the present prices of labor and material, a creamery, including all the apparatus for making butter and cheese from the milk of 600 cows, will cost about $2,000.

—The best butter that is made in France for exportation to England is not salted, but for the final washing is simply washed in a strong solution instead of pure water.

—The soil should be fed so that it in turn may feed plants; for in proportion to the richness of the soil, either natural or artificial, in just such proportion may it be made to yield a heavy crop.

—Thick lime whitewash, thinned with a strong decoction of tobacco stems, applied to fruit trees just as winter sets in, is recommended as a preventive against rabbits and other animals gnawing the bark during the winter season.

—In Russia the proportion of farm laborers is one man to every 11½ acres. In the best farmed sections of the western part of the United States, where improved machinery is largely used, it does not exceed one man to every 100 acres.

—Fatten a short piece of log-chain say five or six links, by means of a light strap to his leg, just above the knee, in the stable of course and see how quickly that pawing horse will leave off the habit. In most cases a few days will be a sufficient cure. So says a *Tribune* correspondent.

—Another enemy to wheat growers is reported in the shape of a weed somewhat resembling cockle. In some parts of the east it has become so abundant as to cause serious alarm, especially so in North Carolina, where it springs up simultaneously with the grain, nearly smothering it. The people have given it the name of "Dutch cockle."

—Lime occurs to a greater or less extent in all plants, especially in clover, pea-straw, potato vines and tobacco. The phosphate of lime is found in every animal tissue, as well as in fruits and seeds. It forms about half the substance of the bones of animals, and is contained in the vegetable, flesh-forming substance, as albumen, casein and fibrin, from which source it is obtained by animals.

—To rejuvinate old orchards, cut out all the dead wood, and three-fourths of the suckers. Scrape the trunks of the trees completely, remove all the old, hard, broken bark, wash with a preparation of whale oil soap and water, one pound of soap to a bucket of water, and give the orchard—not merely under the trees, but every part of it—a healthy top-dressing of good barnyard or compost manure. If there be any life or productiveness in the trees, this will bring it out.

—The following is given as a correct rule for measuring corn in the crib: Multiply the length by the breadth, and this product by the depth of corn in the pen. Multiply this again by 4½, and point off one decimal place; this result will be the answer in bushels. For instance, we have a pen of corn 18 feet long, 7½ feet wide, and 8½ feet high. Then multiplying these dimensions together, we have 3,070 cubic feet. Now multiplying this by 4½ we have 13,770. Pointing off the one decimal we have as the contents of the pen 1,377 bushels.

—In May last Miss Helen Hartwell, a school teacher, left Mason City, Iowa, for the far West, and finally settled on a homestead of 320 acres near Firesteel, Dakota, and began teaching school to pay for it. The example of industry and pluck set by this young woman canot be too highly commended, while thousands of able-bodied men in cities and villages are holding down dry goods boxes on street corners and howling at hard times, and discussing great questions of finance and free lunches.

—A singular accident is reported from Augusta, Ga. A horse lying down was found with a hind hoof completely locked in his mouth, that a lever had to be used to extricate it, several teeth being displaced in the operation. It is supposed that the horse threw his foot forward to strike at flies and at the same time his head backward, biting at them, thus opening his mouth, literally putting his foot in it. The entire hoof was in the horse's mouth, the teeth being sunk into the flesh above the hoof to the bone.

—Liverpool underwriters who have for some time been engaged in studying the average percentage of loss in live stock in transit from the United States to England, give as the result a loss in cattle of about 3 per cent, of the number shipped, and in sheep of 2 per cent. The loss in swine is greater than any other stock. Losses during the earlier years of shipment were about 25 per cent. of stock shipped. This has gradually decreased from year to year. The reason as given, is greater facilities in shipping, increased space given to the stock, and special attendants during the voyage.

—Formerly the contest in agricultural labor, especially in old England, was between the spade and the plow, and between the labor of the man and the power of the animals used in agriculture. Now it is more and more, especially in England, where steam power is largely used, coming to be a controversy between animal force and steam power in farm cultivation. And this ere long will be the question throughout our own great West. It is now animal power to supercede manual labor in every position where it can be used; the coming question will be the employment of steam power over animal force. The prairie farming of the future is to be steam farming, so far as the leading operations of cultivation and harvesting are concerned.

—The British clodhopper is not always so dense as he is made out to be. A liberal would-be M.P. for Notts, canvassing in a retired villiage, came upon a small occupier leaning over his gate and, after a flourish of trumpets about his regard for the agricultural interest, solicited his vote." Hodge calmly answered, "sha'nt vote for you." Being again solicited, Hodge still quietly replied, "i sha'nt vote for you." At last, vehemently urged, and getting somewhat savage, Hodge indignantly blurted out, "They say you're a bad landlord." "Indeed," said the would-be M.P., "but really I am not a landlord. My father is the landlord; and to convince you that he is a good one I need only say when we had a farm to let a short time since we advertised for a tenant and had forty applicants." Hodge had him in a moment. "Aye" he said, "if you had been good landlords you needn't have advertised. The Duke of ——had a farm to let the other day and had eighty applicants for it without advertising." The canvasser has had a higher opinion of agricultural laborers ever since.

FALL RIVER REPUBLICANS.

Ben Butler's Picture of Some of the Republican Saints.

[From a Speech by Gen. Ben Butler.]

Now, why should not these men, in order to prevent the strike, agree to arbitration? Why would not the Board of Trade agree to arbitration? Because, as it turned out, if five honest men had examined the books of several mills they would have found their treasurers defaulters. [Applause and laughter.] That was the trouble. The defaleations would have come out the moment an examination was made. Therefore they threw themselves back on their dignity, and said they would not be interfered with by their employes.

Let me read over to you the names of the different treasurers of the mills and the offices they held: S. Angier Chase was President of two mills, director of five, President of two banks, and President of the Young Men's Christian Association. [Laughter.] He was also a Republican Senator, making twelve offices in all held by him. Well, when he was a Republican Senator, do you suppose he was any more careful of the State's than he was of the people's money?

Then there was George T. Hathway. He was treasurer of two mills, a director in two, director of an insurance company, and once President of the Board of Trade, seven in all. Charles S. Stockbridge was treasurer of two mills, a director in six, President of one bank, a Republican Senator for two terms, director in a steamship company, director in a bank and one other office, making sixteen in all. George A. Durfour was treasurer of one mill, a director in four others, President of the Board of Trade and a member of the city government. He had seven offices. Walter Paine, Jr.—and here let me say that those men have gone to the State Prison now, which makes an extra office. [Laughter and applause.] Speaking of Walter Paine, Jr., he is now on the road. [Laughter and applause.] He was the treasurer of one mill, a director in three others, superintendent of the Sunday School, President of a steamship company, director in two banks and President of the Board of Trade. [Applause.] He was one of the men who did not want an examination of his books; he was the man who refused to submit the matter to arbitrators. He had twelve offices. Eddy, the man who has run away, was only in one mill as a director. But he was a member of the city government for two terms, and also a member of the House of Representatives. What a record! Six men holding 61 offices, and every man of them a Republican. [Applause and laughter.] These men all belonged to the Republican party. They were members of churches, Presidents of Young Men's Christian Associations, and superintendents of Sunday Schools. They knew that belonging to the church covered a multitude of sins, and they used the livery of the court of heaven to serve the devil in, and to shield themselves.

SLANDER OF TILDEN.

Democratic Share in the Systematic Slander of a Great Leader.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

* * * It was reserved for the great battle of 1876 to bring the Democratic party up to the full measure of its duty. The real ideas of 1872, the ideas which had been put aside in favor of a set of loose, disjointed emotions, blossomed at St. Louis and bore fruit in the election that followed. How this was left to rot ungathered upon the tree is a part of the history of our day—another and by no means the most dismal chapter in Democratic mischance—which it is not our present purpose to consider. It is perhaps true to say that no course of procedure could under the circumstances have brought Mr. Tilden in. The count of the vote was packed against him; and in the end it became a question of submission to some method of arbitration, or a civil war, for which Democrats were not prepared.

It is here, however, that the greatest of Democratic blunders comes in; a blunder which the result in Ohio illuminates and magnifies so that the poorest sight may see it; a blunder which assumes all the dimensions of a crime. Mr. Tilden was elected. All that had been promised in his name had been performed. All that had been asked or expected of the issue represented by him had been realized. His exclusion had been due to no act or omission of his; and, instead of disqualifying him for leadership, redoubled and intensified his hold and his claim, by uniting to the issues already embodied in his person another and a greater issue still: the vindication of our elective system and the recovery of the stolen sovereignty of the people. Is it not so? Do not all men see it? Do they not see it in the simple facts of the case? Do they not see it in the conduct of the Republicans? Yet, for two years, Democrats have vied with Republicans in dragging the name and fame of this pure and sagacious Democratic statesman, this sole Democratic hope, through the mire of a public obloquy, equally unjust and unprovoked, until fomented treason at home and unresisted calumny abroad may finally do their work, completing the self-dest

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR.....W. SCHOYER.....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office---Post Building, No. 145 Wood Street

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1879.

A WORD TO DEMOCRATS.

We would say to the readers of THE WEEKLY POST, that there is an excellent prospect of carrying our whole county ticket, at the election week after next, and to make it sure it only needs that the Democratic vote of the county shall be polled. The city is well organized and will do its duty. *What will the county do?* It all depends on that. Get out the vote and LAZEAR will be chosen Judge, MCCANDLESS Prothonotary and ROLSHOUSE Coroner. The split in the Republican party in this last office makes Democrat success certain. LAZEAR and MCCANDLESS will receive the votes of hundreds of independents who usually vote the Republican ticket. They are both admirably qualified for the offices for which they are named. The success of MCCANDLESS will do much towards breaking up the odious Court House Ring, that distributes and apportions all the county offices years in advance.

We ask every reader of THE WEEKLY POST in Allegheny county to do his share in getting out the Democratic vote. But a week remains, and in that time there should be organization in every township to get out the vote. This organization can be effected by two or three active Democrats, so that on election morning they will be prepared in their respective townships to poll the full Democratic vote.

We repeat, and we are addressing *you*, the reader of this article, and urging *you* to do an honorable share of the work, that a full Democratic vote in the townships will elect the Democratic county ticket. Give one day to our glorious old Democratic party, and *you* will feel the better for it the rest of the year. Remember it is to *you* THE POST makes this appeal.

THE DAYS OF '61.

The *North American Review*, in the "Diary of a Public Man" it is printing, is throwing a great deal of light on what it calls the twilight period just preceding the outbreak of the civil war. The author is said to be Hon. CHARLES E. STUART of Michigan, who was United States Senator at the time, going out of office in 1861, and seems to have had the confidence of Mr. LINCOLN, SEWARD and DOUGLAS, as well as of many of the Southern leaders. The *Review* for November has an installment of the Diary bringing events down to March 15, 1861. The question of relieving Fort Sumter was at that time the engrossing one, and with it the probable action of Virginia and Kentucky toward the Southern Confederacy. The LINCOLN administration was favorable to the evacuation of the fort, as a means of strengthening the Union men of the border States, trusting to time and the meeting of a National Convention to reconstruct the Union. These entries are under date of March 11:

I had a long conversation on the subject with Senator Douglas to-day. He is entirely of my mind that the fort ought to have been abandoned already, and that much valuable prestige has been lost by the new administration, which might have been secured had orders been sent at once to Major Anderson to that effect. The delay is attributable, no doubt, in part to the dilatoriness of Mr. Cameron in taking up the reins of the War Department; but I am sure Mr. Douglas is right when he lays a part of the responsibility on the influence of the Blairs, who keep pressing for a war policy. * * *

Mr. Lincoln has assured Mr. Douglas positively, he tells me, that he means the fort shall be evacuated as soon as possible, and that all his Cabinet whom he has consulted are of the same mind excepting Mr. Blair, which is precisely what I had expected. Mr. Douglas says that the President sent for him after his speech of Wednesday to assure him that he entirely agreed with all its views, and sympathized with its spirit. All he desired was to get the points of present irritation removed, so that the people might grow cool, and reflect on the general position all over the country, when he felt confident there would be a general demand for a National Convention at which all the existing differences could be radically treated. Meanwhile he did not see why the Executive should attempt to dispossess the seceded States of the forts occupied by them unless Congress insisted that he should, and gave him the means necessary for the work. "I am just as ready," he said to Mr. Douglas, "to re-enforce the garrisons at Sumter and Pickens or to withdraw them as I am to see an amendment adopted protecting slavery in the Territories or prohibiting slavery in the Territories. What I want is to get done what the people desire to have done, and the question for me is how to find that out exactly.

March 12, Mr. SEWARD tells the Diarist he is sure the Secessionists will be defeated at Richmond, and Virginia will take the initiative for a great National Convention. He says "the quiet evacuation of Fort Sumter cannot now be long delayed." He spoke severely of ANDERSON's folly in going into the fort.

The Diarist called on Mr. LINCOLN three days after his inauguration, with a friend from Montgomery, who had seen Major ANDERSON at Charleston on his way North, and learned that ANDERSON had no expectation of the re-establishment of government over the seceded States, and intended to be governed in his own future course, military considerations and the question of subsistence apart, by the course of his own State of Kentucky. ANDERSON did not sympathize with the seceded States, though he thought they had received adequate provocation in the attitude of the abolitionists, but, —— thought, would unhesitatingly obey the Confederate Secretary of War were Kentucky to withdraw. When this was communicated to LINCOLN he said: "Well, you say Major ANDERSON is a good man, and I have no doubt he is; but if he is right it will be a bad job for me if Kentucky secedes; when he goes out of Fort Sumpter I shall have to go out of the White House." There is a characteristic anecdote of LINCOLN in this connection. After the interview, says the Diarist, the President, looking gloomy and careworn,

"Walked into the corrider with us and, as he bade us good by and thanked —— for what he had told him, he again brightened up for a moment and asked him in an abrupt kind of way, laying his hand as he spoke, with a queer but not uncivil familiarity on his shoulder, "You haven't such a thing as a postmaster in your pocket, have you?" —— stared at at him in astonishment and, I thought, in a little alarm, as if he suspected a sudden attack of insanity, when Mr. Lincon went on: "You see, it seems to me kind of unnatural that you shouldn't have at least a postmaster in your pocket. Everybody I have seen for days past has had foreign ministers and collectors, and all kinds, and I thought you couldn't have got in here without having at least a postmaster get into your pocket."

Washington was swarming with a great lot of hungry patriots, "a swarm of uncouth beings," as the Diarist puts it.

The statements made in the "Diary" are confirmed in a remarkable manner by a collection of letters the *Review* prints from EDWIN M. STANTON at Washington to ex-President BUCHANAN in Pennsylvania, giving his impressions of affairs at the Capital from LINCOLN's inauguration until after the battle of Bull Run, and MCCLELLAN's arrival in Washington. We print the greater portion of these letters on the third page of to-day's POST. They will be read with interest. Mr. STANTON bears testimony as to the wisdom of Mr. BUCHANAN's precautions to prevent civil war, and shows the BUCHANAN policy was continued under the LINCOLN administration until the firing on Sumter put an end to all negotiations looking to a peaceful adjustment.

This opened the war, and was designed by the Southern extremists to cut off all attempts at a peaceful settlement, and drive the border States into the Southern Confederacy. In the summer of 1864, the writer heard a speech at the first Union meeting held in North Alabama, at Huntsville, by ex-United States Senator CLEMENS, who in the earlier stages of the war had sided with his section, in which he described a discussion at which he was present at Montgomery between the rebel leaders the day preceding the issue of the order to BEAUREGARD to open his fire on Sumter. There was a peace party and a war party, opposing and insisting on hostilities. Mr. CLEMENS said the tide was turned by a speech from a leading Southerner thundering at JEFF DAVIS that unless "you at once sprinkled blood on the faces of the Southern people, within sixty days the confederacy would be dissolved and the States back in the Union." The order to "sprinkle the blood" was issued.

In the last of Mr. STANTON's letters is a queer paragraph viewed in the light of his subsequent intrigues against MCCLELLAN, when he became War Minister. Referring to little MAC's arrival in Washington, and he was the hero of the hour, Mr. STANTON declares "if he (MCCLELLAN) had the ability of CÆSAR, ALEXANDER or NAPOLEON what can he accomplish; will not SCOTT's jealousy, *Cabinet intrigues, Republican interference thwart him at every step?*" Could the "great War Minister" have had a presentment of his own part in defeating the Peninsular campaign the year following?

ANTI-STALWART FACTS.

A well-known teacher of New York, a lady, has just returned from a summer spent in South Carolina, during which time she kept her eyes and ears wide open and had every opportunity to study the political and social condition of the State. What she saw and learned, she communicates to the *Nation*, as follows:

The change in the condition of things during the last eighteen months is positively startling. It is difficult to know where to begin. Every one seems hopeful, and, better still, busy. The negroes are working cheerfully. If the wages be low, so is the living; think of good chickens for sale at ten cents apiece! It does not pay to rob a henroost. The large estates are being cut up into small farms, owned indiscriminately by black and white. I drove through the country districts, through lands which only a little while ago was covered with oaks and pines. Now I find little homesteads, with gardens and beginnings of orchards; in some cases, pathetic attempts at "decoration." For the first time in my experience, fruit, vegetables and chickens were daily offered at the door by negro men and women. I saw few or no idlers, and heard no expressions of discontent. The increased earnestness and hopefulness of the young white men is most encouraging. They no longer direct, oversee, but literally put their own hands to the plow, with honest pride in their work. They work during the day, in that burning sun, side by side with the negro, in perfect good comradeship. The great want of the State is capital, and that must flow in when the future is assured. Outside interference in politics will be ruinous. It means accentuating the color-line; it means arraying labor against capital, ignorance against education. The misfortune for South Carolina is the coming Presidential election. But for that the names of Republican and Democrat might be erased from the spelling-book. If she were not needed for party purposes, she might be left in peace to bind up her wounds. Now one last word as to security of life and possessions: The contrast here is in favor of South Carolina as against my own New England. In a Connecticut town, last summer, I kept a pistol as a comfort, if not a protection. In South Carolina, not a tramp all summer, and no beggars! Our household was composed of three women, the servant sleeping in "the yard." Our house is a little isolated. We sat or slept with doors wide open until late into the nights, and we never had one moment's uneasiness nor anxiety.

What is true of South Carolina, is true for the most part of other Southern States. So far as the people of those States have been permitted to enjoy the same rights of self-government that have been accorded the people of Northern States, there has been general improvement in respect to all social, industrial and educational interests. The great increase in the production of their staples is proof of this. There are few or no disturbances of a political character. There are less this year than last, and there were less last year than the year before. Time is working worders. The great crime of the South to-day is that the Southerners won't vote the Republican ticket. But it is not human nature that they should ally themselves with a party that threatens a return to the old methods of persecution, treating the States like rebellious dependencies. The crusade that is proposed—of which we have the evidence in HOOTEN's infamous address—is the most inhuman and devilish in its animus of anything that has lately threatened the permanency of a great nation.

A YEAR OF IMMIGRATION.

Of the 8,000,000 immigrants who have found a home in the United States during the last thirty years, 6,000,000 landed in New York. The proportion of three-quarters of the whole in favor of New York has of late years been largely augmented. Immigration attains its fullest volume in the spring. The total immigration for 1879, will be about 160,000 persons. This mighty influx will compare closely with the immigration of the year 1863, though 135,000 less than that during the most memorable year of 1872, when 294,581 foreign persons were landed in New York, there having been a single day of 8,000. Last year—1878—may be called the commencement of the turn in immigration. After 1872, the influx of foreigners had declined, year after year, until in 1877 the minimum of 54,536 had been reached. In 1878 the first jump was taken, an increase of over 20,000.

As to division of nationality, during the last nine months, the Germans stand first as to numbers, being 24,218; the Irish next, 16,658; the English are 14,213; Swedes, 9,947; Scotch, 4,300; Norwegians, 4,188; Swiss, 3,703; Welsh, 1,866, and French 1,664. Russia presents a fair number of immigrants this year, having sent us so far 2,138.

The Commissioners of Emigration at New York, think that about 870 is a fair estimate of the money brought by each person, and that their effects amount in value to about as much. The 160,000 emigrants for 1879, landed at New York, will therefore have a total capital of over twenty-two millions of dollars. There can be no doubt that before long many honest and capable English farmers will take up their lot with us—men with money, who will bring with them the capital necessary to make a fair investment in land. Some of the Russian immigrants have come fairly provided with means, and the case is cited of some twenty families, not numbering one hundred persons, whose capital amounted to 855,000. With our vast amount of territory, with only some thirteen people to the square mile, with the easy methods of distributing any incoming population, no matter how large it may be, even such an immigration as we will have this year can be most readily absorbed.

A SCURVY TRICK.

The *Dispatch* and *Gazette* for obvious purposes have been retailing the rather absurd fabrication that the Democratic Committee was endeavoring to buy up the Prohibition vote, or operate it to the advantage of the Democratic party. The object of this misrepresentation is not to influence the Prohibition vote, but to make headway with the adverse interest. The special "roorback" on which these two journals exhausted their ingenuity is pretty thoroughly exposed in the annexed communications, and we think places them in rather a disreputable light before the public. They print a deliberate fabrication in a certain political interest. Asked by those acquainted with the facts to make correction they decline, and refuse to print the truth. In this case we hardly think "a lie well stuck to," will prove as efficacious as the exact facts.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

The Tuesday morning issues of the *Gazette* and the *Dispatch* contained such misrepresentations of the doings and sayings of the Prohibition County Committee in its Monday meeting, that it was deemed necessary to correct them. The correction accompanying this was sent to the *Gazette*, and a like one to the *Dispatch*. Neither of these papers has published the correction. Believing that truth is better than such misrepresentations, even for political purposes, we beg the privilege of making the correction through your columns.

S. H. NESBIT,
Chairman Prohibition County Committee.

THE CORRECTION DECLINED.

To the Editors of Pittsburgh Gazette:

Your article in yesterday's issue headed "New Democratic Move," and with the sub-head "Throwing a Bait to the Prohibitionists to Catch Republican Votes," is an entire misrepresentation, unintentional no doubt, of what it aims to report. In seeking to state the doings and sayings of the Prohibition County Committee Monday afternoon, it says:

"One of the Prohibitionists announced the offer of the Democratic County Committee to furnish funds with which to conduct the Prohibitionist campaign, and Dr. C. K. Ormond moved that W. B. Ross be authorized to confer with the Democratic Committee and receive the funds."

This is held up to view as another of the "tricks" of the Democrats, and the opportunity is taken to rap the Prohibitionists over the fingers. But it has as many mistakes as could well be crowded into so small space.

1. G. K. Ormond is not a member of the Prohibition Committee; was not present in the meeting; and could not, therefore, and did not make any motion.

2. The Democratic Committee never made any offer of funds to the Prohibition Committee, nor did any of its members, nor did any one in the Monday meeting say so.

3. W. B. Ross was not appointed to confer with the Democratic Committee, or with any of its members, in respect to funds, or in respect to anything whatever.

CHAIRMAN PROHIBITION COUNTY COM.

THE *Leader* makes the mistake of twisting all crime committed at the South into a political shape. We know it is idle to discuss these points, for the facts are difficult fo ascertain, and the Republican plan is to invent "facts" to make political capital. Does not the *Leader* see that the condition of the South is constantly improving? Where ten negroes were killed under the GRANT carpet-bag *regime* not one suffers under the let-alone policy of HAYES. The situation is full of encouragement, but the trouble is Republicans fancy it is to their interest to exaggerate crime and lawlessness at the South, and give it a political complexion. For some weeks every year, when the tom-toms blow, the Republicans hate the South with all the devilishness of the infernal regions. Instance HOOTEN's infamous appeal. After election it is forgotten, and they commence talking about "our Southern brethren." And so it goes. In a couple of weeks the Southern howl will cease in Pennsylvania, as it did in Ohio last week. In this campaign it has been whittled down to three alleged outrages —Blackville, Yazoo and Kemper county —while heretofore we have always had a dozen or two. Of course we have idiots who accept NAST's pictures and HOOTEN howls as literal facts, but they are growing scarcer. And yet there are sensible people who wonder why the South is solid against the party that engineers these campaigns of hate and slander. They should ask themselves how they felt when Philadelphia held Pittsburgh respectability responsible for riot, arson and murder.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE Greenback party in Ohio has changed its name, according to the returns, to "scattering." Their vote in the State will not exceed 8,000.

HOOTEN is getting a queer compliment. The Democratic papers of the State are printing his address and the Republican papers generally suppressing it.

THERE is to be no dickering by the Democrats of New York city with the Tammany bolters in the matter of local offices. The Committee having in charge the city canvass has adopted a resolution declaring—

That under no circumstances can any person be recommended to the support of the Democratic party who is a follower of John Kelly in his mad and treasonable attempt to defeat that party and secure the success of Alonzo B. Cornell and all that he represents.

THE dodge in Chester county of the Republicans to secure the liquor vote of the State, being aware of the Prohibitionists, was to induce them to pass a resolution denouncing the Republican party as the ally and friend of the Liquor League of the State. In this county the Republican ring started the story that the Democrats offered to buy the vote of the temperance people. The Chairman of the Democratic Committee smiles at the idea of his being able to buy anything—a thin dodge.

THE Republican party was the offspring of the Know Nothing organization, and there is scarcely a Republican of forty years of age to-day who was not a member of that disreputable order, whose souls were tarnished with an oath to deprive a Catholic and all those born in other countries from holding office or enjoying the rights of a citizen. It is quite refreshing to hear one of these old Know Nothings talk about mixing religion with politics. He says it ought not to be done.

WHILE rejoicing over the greatly increased prosperity that enabled us to export $717,093,777 worth of products during the last fiscal year, we are humiliated by the fact that only $122,589,588, or about one-sixth of that vast amount was carried in American ships. Not less than $100,000,000—probably more than $120,000,000—were paid by our producing classes to the owners of foreign vessels, because we haven't statesmanship enough in this country to encourage the building up of a commercial marine.

AT the Republican meeting in Philadelphia on Saturday night, JOHN W. FORNEY trotted out GRANT for a third term, and the crowd grew enthusiastic. It was with FORNEY, as a representative Republican politician, that GRANT made the little arrangement that if he accepted a nomination in 1868 he was to have his second chance in 1872. It is very likely the great Gift Taker has an understanding at this time if he accepts next year's nomination, his right to the Presidency in 1884 and 1888 will be guaranteed. Election in 1880 means a life term.

JUDGE KELLEY, the great Greenback champion, made a speech at a Republican meeting held in Philadelphia on Saturday night. He was silent on finances, but warned his hearers against "the free trade devilry of the Northern Democrats." We presume the Judge has not heard of the Republican movement in the North-west for reduced tariff duties, and he has probably forgotten the two last reductions of the tariff were made with a Republican majority in both Houses of Congress and a Republican President. But for these reductions, the present importations of foreign iron would be impossible. The Republicans of this State ignore these important facts, and we have been prodding the *Gazette* for two years to get a word about them, but it is judiciously and oppressively silent.

WHEN Barksdale fired at Dixon, it was really not the individual Barksdale alone that did the shooting: it was the Democratic party of Mississippi.—*Leader.*

Ah, indeed. And then we suppose the Philadelphians were right; that it was not the mob of roughs and tramps in Pittsburgh who were really responsible for thirty murders, and arson and pillage to the amount of many millions, but the respectable people and newspapers of Pittsburgh who encouraged the anti-railroad feeling in this community; especially the Sunday papers, whose sensational accounts added fuel to Saturday's fires. Which one said, "hang THAW?"

For thirty lives lost, three millions of property destroyed, the driving away of the State troops and the withdrawal of the civil authorities, we believe there has been no hanging in Pittsburgh. "The sentiment of the people wouldn't tolerate it," eh?

IN 1877 there was a circular passed around in Harrisburg at the Democratic State Convention, purporting to be signed by the Allegheny delegation, appealing for votes for D. O. BARR on the ground that he was a Catholic and in favor of a pro rata division of the school fund, and abolishing the common school system. There was no difficulty in tracing the clumsy forgery to the author in the centre of the State, who claimed it was only intended for a joke, as it would seem from the reference to a division of the school fund, which is fixed by the Constitution, and could not be affected by any official of the State, or a unanimous vote of the Legislature. Yet this discarded trumpery is good enough electioneering matter for the high toned *Gazette*, and we presume it will refuse to make the slightest correction.

ANOTHER Rebel yell! This time from Senator GORDON of Georgia, whom HOOTEN's howl speaks of as "the rebel General second under command of LEE at Appomattox." GORDON says:

God speed the day when the maxim, This is my country—all my country—every section, every State, every acre of soil over which the flag of the Republic floats —shall be embraced by every American freeman, not only as a geographical, historical and political fact, but as a living, potential, inspiring sentiment.

And now listen to the genially, patriotic way CAMERON's man HOOTEN responds. The South, he says, wants—

To reverse the verdict of the war; to indemnify unrepentant traitors for losses incurred in rebellion against the nation's life; to destroy the public credit by plundering the National Treasury; and to blast the restored prosperity of the people by repealing the financial and protective legislation to which we owe the revival of business. Enough of the North is to be bought to follow the lead of these assassins. And this combination of murder on the one part, and fraud and bribery on the other, is on trial before the great tribunal of the American people.

THE organ of the Republican party here is getting alarmed at the growing disposition in its ranks to vote as they please this year, selecting the best men for the several offices. The unexceptionable ticket put in the field by the Democrats has extorted the admiration of independent Republicans, who will vote for candidates whom they know to be honest and trustworthy, and pay no attention to the wild screeds of an interested organ. It issues its orders by stating this is no time to confer complimentary votes on Democrats, and that likes and dislikes must not be carried to the ballot-box. It cracks its whip as if all men were made to obey its dictation. The Democratic ticket does not require any special advocacy; it is composed of gentlemen of such high character and superior qualifications for the positions to which they have been assigned, that there can be no hesitation on the part of Republicans, anxious only to have the public interests faithfully and honestly administered, in casting their votes for them.

A Card.

Our attention has been called to a circular printed in some of the Pittsburgh papers, purporting to have been sent out prior to the Democratic State Convention of 1877, and also purporting to be signed by and on behalf of the Allegheny county delegation, asking votes for D. O. Barr for State Treasurer on the ground that he was a Catholic and in favor of a *pro rata* distribution of school funds, and much more of the same sort. As members of the Allegheny county delegation to the Convention of 1877, we characterize this pretended circular as a forgery. No such document was authorized, issued or circulated by them.

On its face it shows it was a document designed to injure Mr. Barr in the Convention of 1877. If it ever had an existence, it was used for this purpose. The forgery was published in 1877 to injure Mr. Barr in the Convention of that year, and it is now revived to injure him as a candidate before the people. We repeat, as members of the Allegheny county delegation charged with issuing this circular, that it is a forgery.

JAS. J. FLANNERY, JOHN B. LARKIN, PATRICK WHITE, JOHN HUGHES, VON E. PAULSEN, HERMAN HANDEL, JOHN A. HARE, S. A. COSGRAVE, J. K. P. DUFF, P. N. GUTHRIE, P. FOLEY, MATTHEW MCNAMARA, KINSLEY O'CONNOR.

For the Allegheny County Delegation.

Waiver of Trial by Jury.

A remarkable decision by the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa is reported in the Albany *Law Journal*. The defendant, by whom the appeal was taken, had been indicted for passing a forged note, tried by his own consent before a jury of eleven men, and found guilty. It appeared that twelve jurors were impanelled, but one of them fell sick after the trial had begun; that this juror was discharged with the consent of the prisoner, who also consented to go on before the remaining jurymen; and that the trial was thereupon proceeded with and resulted in conviction. Before the appellate court it was contended that no judgment could lawfully be pronounced against the defendant, inasmuch as it was unconstitutional to try him with a jury of less than twelve, even by his own consent.

In Cancemi's case, decided in New York, in 1858, the Court of Appeals held a similar proceeding to be an infringement of that section of the Constitution which provides that the trial by jury in all cases in which it has heretofore been used shall remain inviolate forever. Like decisions have been made in Alabama and Indiana. The Supreme Court of Iowa, however, refuses to follow them. The Constitution of that State contains the usual provision, declaring that "the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate." The court holds that this provision is for the benefit and protection of persons charged with crime, who may waive it just as they may decline to avail themselves of any other legal privilege.

EX-GOVERNOR HUBBARD was one of the speakers at the reception of the Atlanta City Guards in Hartford the other day. His speech contained the following most forcible and brilliant definition of the American Government: "And what we are to-day, that by God's grace we are resolved to remain, one and undivided under the Constitution, not a score or more of dissevered or clashing nations, bristling with standing armies and converted for self-defense into military barracks, but a constitutional unity —a nation, or call it what we will and wrangle about terms as we may, a Federal Government supreme for Federal purposes and capable of self-defense, not less against enemies from within than enemies from without—every State abiding in the Union, not by leave and sufferance of any other but of constitutional right, and remaining there, too, not of caprice or grace or favor, but of constitutional obligation, and everyone moving in its own sphere of independent local self-government by its own law, as in the great gravitations of the heavens each star keeps harmony with the sun, but holds its own orbit, and has its own glory and refuses to be absorbed into the central mass."

THE statement of the Chairman of the Kansas Freedmen's Relief Association, to whom was entrusted the funds for the relief of the colored emigrants, show that the contributions, while liberal in some cases, were not general enough to do much good. As to States the smallest amount was given by Maine, ($3), and the largest by Ohio (close on to $3,000) while Pennsylvania, with $1,003.50, was second on the list, and New York, with $1,197.41, was third. The Republican States of Massachusetts, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Michigan gave amounts ridiculously disproportionate to their professions of sympathy with the fleeing negroes, and Vermont, Rhode Island and New Hampshire did not subscribe a single cent apiece. The total amount received has been only $9,349.54, which is not quite a dollar and a half a head when it comes to be distributed among five thousand emigrants. Those who sympathize with the movement and wish to encourage more colored men to tempt fate in emigration, still have an opportunity of lending a helping hand, but the exodus is nevertheless a failure.

ANOTHER Missouri county is engaged in trying to repudiate its debt. Franklin county issued some bonds in aid of a railroad speculation a few years ago, but concluded after a while that it would save money by never paying them. The creditors decided to see if the county couldn't be made to keep its engagements, and appealed to the courts. Judgment was rendered in favor of the creditors of the United States District Court, and later, as no step was taken by the county officers toward raising the money, a second appeal was made to the Court to see if they couldn't be forced to take some action. The commissioners were thereupon ordered to levy a tax to pay the judgments against the county, but this did not prove sufficient to produce the money. The commissioners not only refused to levy the tax but they have now gone to jail for contempt of court, declaring that their lives would be in jeopardy if they should attempt to obey the mandate of the Court. The creditors are watching with some interest to see how long the commissioners will stand imprisonment before they conclude to obey the Court. Probably the result will be a compromise.

ON Sunday, the visiting Governors at Philadelphia attended divine service at old Christ P. E. church, which Washington attended while President. They were seated in pews formerly occupied by Washington and Robert Morris. Governor Hoyt of Pennsylvania, was accompanied by his staff, who were in full uniform. The church was decorated with flags and national shields containing the names of George Washington, Robert Morris, Bishop White, Benjamin Franklin and Francis Hopkinson.

FRAUDULENT HAYES has reformed again. He didn't find Mr. A. B. Cornell good enough to serve the public as Naval Officer in the New York Custom House, but in the estimate of Mr. Hayes Cornell is so well qualified to be Governor that he has announced he should vote for the late Naval Officer if he lived in New York.

THE NEXT SENATE.

Certainly Democratic Until After 1883.

At present the Senate stands forty-two Democrats, thirty-three Republicans, and one independent, David Davis. Thus the Democrats have nine majority over the Republicans, or eight majority over all. Of the seventy-six Senators there are twenty-five whose terms will expire on March 3, 1881. The eleven States of California, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio (in place of Thurman,) Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin will return Republican Senators, although there is a doubt about California. The nine States of Delaware, Florida, Maryland, Mississippi, (in place of Bruce,) Missouri, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia will certainly return Democratic Senators.

Twenty of the twenty-five new Senators are thus accounted for with a gain of one on each side, leaving the relative situation of the two parties unchanged. The remaining five seats are now filled by Messrs. Eaton of Connecticut, McDonald of Indiana, Kernan of New York, Randolph of New Jersey, and Wallace of Pennsylvania. The Republicans have the present Legislatures of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The Democrats have that of Indiana. In the elections to be held in these States, if each party holds its own, the new Senate would stand thirty-eight Democrats, thirty-seven Republicans, and one Independent. Should the Republicans carry Indiana, next year, which is by no means likely, the two parties would change places, and the Republicans would have thirty-eight votes, the Democrats thirty-seven votes, with one Independent, who, by voting with the Democrats, would give the new Vice-President the casting voice, and transform his negative functions into a controlling power in the legislation of that body.

It is thus seen that, conceding every seat claimed by the Republicans, even including that for Indiana, they would still be without an actual majority in the Senate in 1881. In either of the contingencies presented, Judge Davis could tie the Senate. Then the result would depend entirely upon the political complexion of the next Vice-President.

Going Down Hill.

[N. Y. Sun.]

Will you say whether the steamer that goes to England goes up hill or down hill, and oblige more than one? KOPPEL WEINBERG.

Down hill. The earth being in shape an oblate spheroid, with the equatorial diameter greater than the polar diameter, and New York lying nearer the equator than England, it follows that a steamer going from this country to England approaches nearer the centre of the earth, and so goes down hill.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A GREWSOME TALE.

'Tis night. Two lovers lean
Upon the gate;
A nearing form is seen—
It is their fate.

A piercing scream from her
The welkin rent.
It was, as you infer,
Her pa-ri-ent.

The lover sought to scoot.
Alas! too late.
He's hoisted with a boot
Beyond the gate.

—*New York World.*

THE General Hood fund amounts to nearly $6,000.

A VOLUME of songs from Tennyson set to music is announced in London.

MRS. SECRETARY SHERMAN has left Paris for London on her way home.

THE Marquis of Lorne will visit England about Christmas and return with his wife.

MAYOR KALLOCH'S Church in San Francisco will give a concert for his benefit.

THE Princess Clotilde has returned to her husband, Prince Jerome Napoleon, after living separate from him for seven years.

THE "Letters of Charles Dickens," edited by Miss Dickens and Miss Hogarth, will be published in London during the coming fortnight.

PROF. SWING has been guilty of this humorous epigram: "Mortgages are a pestilence under which estates die and churches sicken and have to be sat up with at night."

AT a meeting of the Eastern Bar-Iron Manufacturers at Philadelphia on Saturday the propriety of erecting a monument in Fairmount to the memory of the late HENRY C. CAREY was discussed.

SOME interesting marriage statistics are given by the Galveston *News*. The *News* says that Shakespeare was married when he was 18, Dante at 23 and Brigham Young when he was 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and soon.

ONE of the principal Nihilist prisoners in Russia, a man named Alexis Fomin, who escaped September 30 from the citadel of Vilna, in which he was detained, is considered one of the most dangerous criminals in Russia.

MISS AYER, daughter of the pill manufacturer, and who, as already announced, is to become the bride of Prince Philippe Louise Marie de Bourbon, grandson of the Emperor, Dom Pedro of Brazil, has $5,000,000 in her own right.

LEONARD JEROME, upon the occasion of his first visit to Rome, was shown the Coliseum, and told that it was the most magnificent ruin in the world. "You should have seen the Pacific Mail," he replied with a groan, to his astonished interlocutor.

MR. FERNANDO WOOD seems to have made a sweet impression upon the reporter of the Paris *Gaulois* who says. "Forty years of parliamentary life have not fatigued this Quaker of very humble origin, who is truly a gifted man, his eloquence being warm, heartfelt and persuasive."

MR. HENRY JACKSON is a colored man who has just begun the study of law at Winthrop, Me. By industry and frugality he has acquired a good education and considerable property. He was a slave for fifteen years and was three times sold at the auction block.

"PAPA, won't you come home to-night? Mamma cries so much when you are away," were the words that sent a thrill of emotion through the audience gathered in the Newark court house on Wednesday morning as the children of Joseph A. Blair climbed their father's knee.

MR. ISAAC G. JENKINS, a wholesale merchant of Syracuse, N. Y., while sitting in his library the other evening, was handed a letter and on opening it was surprised to find $2,500, with the simple explanation, "I robbed you of this years ago." Mr. Jenkins has no idea who the conscience-stricken person may be.

JAMES REDPATH, the missing lyceum manager, is now believed to be on the island of Jamaica, where he is said to have gone to recuperate a mental and physical system shattered by overwork. His agent in Boston believes that MR. Redpath will be heard from as soon as he has recovered his health. On several occasions he has disappeared in the same way, and for similar reasons.

GRANDFATHER EDWARD HATTEN was a pillar of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Noble, Indiana, for the greater number of the sixty years with which his gray hairs were crowned. Nevertheless, a few weeks ago he fell in love with the wife of the Rev. William W. McKay, of the same church, and though the woman is forty years old, with several children, they eloped on last Wednesday night.

MR. LONGFELLOW of course receives visitors from all parts of the globe. Among them the young Englishman who came to see him some years ago was not the least amusing guest. Having heard, on reaching Cambridge, that Mr. Longfellow resided there, he told the poet of his surprise at this information, "for," said he, "I thought you were dead long ago—in fact, that you died before Washington."

THE will of the late Henry C. Carey makes his adopted daughter, Miss Virginia C. Haven, his principal legatee, and bequeaths to the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts the works of his uncle, William Carey, and all the pictures, statuary and bronzes as enumerated in the catalogue of the Carey collection, upon the conditions that the corporation pay to his executors the sum of $15,000 for the benefit of his estate.

What the South Does.

[St. Louis Post-Dispatch.]

The "Solid South," bent upon destroying the Union, now contributes to the general ruin of the country at the rate of over 5,000,000 bales of cotton, 210,000 hogsheads of sugar and 572,000,000 pounds of tobacco every year. It never produced so much before in its entire history. It steadily increased its great staples since the carpet-baggers ran away. The danger to the country is that unless bayonet and theory govern the South again it will produce too much and become too rich.

One of Edwin Booth's Habits.

[Indianapolis Journal.]

Edwin Booth has a habit of pacing across the floor of the green-room three times, mumbling the lines of his last speech in the play of the evening before making his first appearance. No matter how late he may be, or how much hurried every one else may be, he will not step upon the stage until he has gone through this little formula.

IF YOUR THROAT FEELS SORE OR UNCOMFORTABLE, use promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. It will relieve the air-passages of all phlegm or mucous, allay inflammations and so give the affected parts a chance to heal. No safer remedy can be had for all Coughs and Colds, or any complaints of the Throat or Lungs, and a brief trial will prove its efficacy. NWA

THE OLD WORLD.

The Berlin Municipal Council Recommends the Adoption of Practice of Cremation.

Mormon Converts Warned What They May Expect Upon Reaching America.

Gladstone Gives His Views on the General Political Situation.

GLADSTONE'S VIEWS.

HE DILATES FREELY ON LIVE TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

LONDON, October 22.—The *Gaulois* a Paris newspaper, publishes an interview with Gladstone, who, replying to a question whether, in the event of a Liberal victory at the next election, he would place himself at the head of affairs, said that Lords Hartington and Granville would suffice for the task. He himself would only resume the office forced by his fellow countrymen.

The *Gaulois* further says Gladstone deprecated contention with Russia about Afghanistan, and said he believed there would not be any. India has absolutely nothing to fear from Russia, which has as much as she can do to hold her conquests in Turkistan. The Austro-German Alliance, he said, was doubtless intended as a check to Russia, but the importance of such an alliance should not be exaggerated, as Bismarck would abandon it as readily as he had abandoned the Parliamentary parties which had served his purpose. Gladstone thought France and England had made a mistake in permitting Turkey to resume her privileges in Egypt by the deposition of the Khedive. That it was also a mistake to exclude other European powers from sharing in Egyptian control. England's road to India must be retained by keeping up her maritime supremacy.

Gladstone said his recent visit to Italy satisfied him that the Italia irredenta question would not prove a source of danger to the peace of Italy. He believed that the next election in England would return a Liberal majority. He pointed out Lord Derby's course as an important sign of the times, and expressed a flattering opinion of the present position and future prospects of France, and did not believe such episodes as the election of Humbert were of any importance.

The *Telegraphe* of Paris also reports an interview with Gladstone, who is represented as saying at present the French Constitution was well framed, that the American Constitution was likewise excellent for that country, and that since the civil war the American Government had given repeated proof of wisdom. English thinkers, he said, have watched with sympathetic curiosity the spectacle of a great nation under a purely elective government.

IRISH FARMERS.

THEIR PLAN OF OPERATIONS TO SECURE RELIEF.

DUBLIN, October 22.—A private conference of tenant farmers was held here today. Thirty-two Irish counties sent their delegates. Cork and Maryborough, Galway and Enniscorthy, Ballingrobe, and the Counties Mayo, Tipperary and Sligo were particulary strongly represented. Mr. Parnell, M. P., was present. The conference was held for the purpose of forming an Irish Land League, which should campass two main objects: The first being the reduction of back rent, the second that occupiers of land might have the facilities for obtaining the ownership of it. Mr. Parnell was unanimously elected President. Long discussions ensued, the sense of the meeting being that the time was gone when landlords could be asked to abate their rent; that the people who tilled the soil had the right to live on it, and that even if a general abatement of rents were made this would avail little without security of tenure.

The charges of "Boryism" brought against the movement by opposition journals were indignantly refuted, and the sending of coffin notices and all violent measures deplored. But a letter was read from Major O'Gorman, M. P., in which the writer declared before Almighty God that the Irish had more cause for violence than had the French in 1789. Finally it was determined to draw the counties together into a solid organization during the coming winter, and thus defend the farmers against those threats of eviction which now hung over them.

Resolutions were passed inviting Mr. Parnell to proceed to America and their win the sympathies of the Irish for their afflicted fellow-countrymen.

ITALY.

THE GENERAL ARMAMENT AGITATION—POLITICS.

ROME, October 22.—Various associations, five hundred and sixty in number, signified their adhesion to the program of a meeting to be held at Naples on the 26th inst. in favor of general disarmament throughout the world.

The *Popolo Romano* announces that serious danger threatens the Italian press. An association, mostly composed of foreigners, has purchased several newspapers representing different political opinions in various parts of the peninsula, including two of established reputation, one in Rome and the other in Naples. The association is also trying to obtain possession of the Telegraph agency. The paper also calls the attention of the Minister of the Interior to the serious consequences likely to follow the concentration of a number of newspapers and the Telegraphic agency in the hands of such an association.

MORMON EMIGRATION.

A NOTE OF WARNING BY LIVERPOOL'S HEAD CONSTABLE.

LONDON, October 22.—Attention having been drawn by the recent extensive departures from Liverpool of Mormon converts to proselytizing efforts made by the professors and elder of that faith, Major Greig, Head Constable of Liverpool, has issued a notice, by way of warning, reciting that there is reason to believe that a system of soliciting persons to join the faith and emigrate to America, extensively prevails, and reminding such persons that by the American law, polygamy is prohibited, and that those who practice it are liable to heavy fine and long terms of imprisonment.

SPAIN.

2,000 LIVES LOST BY THE RECENT FLOODS

MADRID, October 22.—The authorities say the loss of life by the floods in the district of Murcia, Alicante, Almeria and Carthagena will exceed two thousand.

ROME, October 22.—The Pope has sent six thousand francs for the relief of the sufferers by the floods in the province of Murcia, Spain.

CREMATION.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF BERLIN RECOMMENDS ITS PRACTICE.

LONDON, October 22.—A Berlin dispatch says: "The Municipal Council recommends the universal adoption of cremation.

CABLE SPARKS.

THE Emperor of Austria has given to the Spanish Envoy Extraordinary, formal sanction to the marriage of Archduchess Marie Christine to Alfonso.

TWO THOUSAND operators of the Great Western Mills at Bristol, England, who have been out on a strike for a month, have submitted to a 5 per cent. reduction.

THE state of affairs in Herzegovina is becoming serious. The Christians refuse to pay rent to the Turkish landlords, and threaten to shoot them if they try to collect it.

THE Russian press expresses great indignaton at Salisbury's allusions to Russia in his recent speech at Manchester. The *Official Messenger* says it is unusual for a foreign minister to speak thus of a friendly nation, and that such language is not calculated to contribute to the maintenance of peace and good relations.

WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet Discuss the Ute Outbreak.

Rumors Relative to Irregularities of Comptroller Knox.

SESSION OF THE CABINET.

WASHINGTON, October 21.—A Cabinet meeting was held to-day. Secretaries Evarts and McCrary were absent. The outbreak of the Ute Indians was considered but no change of policy with regard to the manner of dealing with the Hostiles was adopted, it being generally concluded that everything was being done that was possible for the Government to do in the matter.

TRADING IN OFFICES.

A prominent applicant for an important office sent a man here to engineer his case before the President and Secretary Sherman, claiming that he, the applicant, who was of the same name, was a cousin of the President. The man left for New York, with full assurances that his client should be appointed. But he foolishly advertised in the New York *Herald* that two Government offices were for sale. Wily opponents, suspecting that they were offices promised by the applicant in question, wrote and confirmed their suspicions by interviews and contracts with the man who had come to Washington to fix things. As soon as the President heard of this he refused to further consider the applicant's case, on the two ground that he would not appoint a relative to office if he knew it, and that the advertisement in the *Herald* looked bad enough to destroy anybody's case. It has turned out, however, that the applicant is not a relative of the President, and that makes the matter still worse.

RUMORS ABOUT COMPTROLLER KNOX.

There is unsavory talk in the city to-day about Comptroller Knox of the Treasury Department. Attorney General Devens received a letter a few days ago from United States District Attorney Bliss of St. Louis, reflecting uponMr. Knox, it is supposed. At any rate the letter was transmitted to Mr. Knox through Mr. Sherman's office. Mr. Knox's reply was delivered to Secretary Sherman, by him to General Devens and thence to-day to St. Louis. When approached about it Mr. Knox said that since Mr. Bliss had not divulged the nature of the correspondence he certainly should not do it unless obliged to defend himself. Correspondence of an unpleasant kind is significant at this time on account of the approaching trial of some of the directors of the defunct National Bank of Missouri. The reason the trial has been deferred so long is because of obstacles intentionally placed in its way by prominent persons of influence in the case. Mr. Knox has the appointment of receivers. A receiver has it in his power to withhold books and documents from the prosecution, should he be friendly to the defense, in this case, for instance, the directors. The Western papers have intimated often that Mr. Knox and his agent, the receiver, were delaying justice and aiding the defense in the way designated. The charge may not be true, but if true it would be but natural that Mr. Bliss should protest against further unlawful perversion of the privileges of the Comptroller's office, and have coupled with his protest a statement, known to be in his possession, that certainly compromises Mr. Knox. Under these circumstances nothing would be more natural also than Mr. Knox's reticence until forced to defend himself.

WHAT HAD WALKER DONE?

Lieutenant John P. Walker, Third United States Cavalry, applies to the Court here for a *habeas corpus* from the Government Insane Asylum. Walker alleges that, as he is informed and believes, Dr. Godding, the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, holds him illegally in virtue of an order of the Secretary of War, of date January 17, 1879, directing his commitment to the Asylum as an insane person. He alleges that he was not before the commitment, nor has he been since, nor is he now, an insane person, wherefore he prays his discharge.

A TENNESSEE JOKE.

Judge Lea, who is Attorney General of Tennessee, got off a good thing before the staid Judges of the United States Supreme Court to-day, and actually they unfurled their wrinkles enough to laugh. Lea proceeded to argue the case of Davis, a revenue officer, who had killed a man in Tennessee in the discharge of his duty, and who applies on a writ of *certiorari* to have the cause removed from the State to the Federal Court. Lea, as a prelude, said that he hoped that the Attorney General would not carry the question of civil rights into the case, inasmuch as the people of Tennessee were extremely loyal—in fact, so much so, that its Supreme Court had decided that under the Fourteenth Amendment it was no offense to play cards with a "nigger."

THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court, the argument in the case of the State of Tennessee vs. Jas. M. Davis was continued by Attorney General Devens for the defendant, and concluded by James G. Field for the plaintiff.

INDEPENDENT SCRATCHERS.

The New York Election and How the Various Factions Intend to Vote.

NEW YORK, October 22.—The disposition to scratch Cornell is growing among the Republicans who favor President Hayes and reject the tutorship of Senator Conkling. They say that Cornell was nominated to spite the President and against the protest of many Republicans, and they propose now to make themselves felt—not by bolting, but by scratching Cornell and the so-called Canal Ring candidate fer State Engineer, Soule.

In another address just issued these independent Republicans say the machine deposed from office still holds together for a last desperate effort to regain official power, and their nominations are its final defiance to reform. In nominating the weakest instead of the strongest candidate to head the ticket, Conkling has deliberately deprived the gubernatorial contest of National significance, and the encouragement of Tammany candidates by Republican managers emphasizes this fact.

WHEN YOU ARE DEPRESSED by the gaunt, sickly feeling of a disordered system, which needs to be cleansed and stimulated into healthy action, take a dose or or two of *AYER'S PILLS* and see how quickly you can be restored for a quarter.

THE THURMAN ACT.

Constitutionality of the Act Sustained by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Justices Bradley, Strong and Field Deliver Dissenting Opinions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 20.—Supreme Court. No. 1,083, of 1878. Union Pacific Railroad Company, appellant, vs. the United States. Appeal from the Court of Claims. No. 972, of 1878. Central Pacific Railroad Company et al, appellants, vs. Albert Gallatin. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of California.

These cases, both of which involve the Constitutionality of the Pacific Railroad Act of May 7th, 1878, known as the Thurman Act, were decided and decisions announced on last Monday of last term, but owing to the great pressure of business neither the majority of the Court nor the Justices who dissented were able to prepare written opinions in time to be delivered when the decisions were rendered. The opinions have since, however, been prepared, and were delivered this afternoon. Chief Justice Waite read the opinion of the majority of the Court sustaining the Constitutionality of the Act in question, and the dissenting opinions were delivered by Associate Justices Bradley, Strong and Field.

The opinion of the Chief Justice, which deals especially with the case of the Union Pacific, is in substance as follows: "The precise point to be determined, in the opinion of the Court, is, whether a statute which requires the company in the management of its affairs to set aside a portion of its income as a sinking fund to meet its subsidy bonds and other mortgage debts when they mature, deprives the company of its property, without due process of law, or in any other way interferes with vested rights.

"The Court holds that a railroad company is subject to legislative control so far as its business affects public interests; that by the reservation contained in the chartering acts of 1862 and 1864, Congress retains full power to make such alterations and amendments of the charter as come within the just scope of legislative power. In so doing, it cannot undo what has already been done, nor unmake contracts which have already been made, but it may provide for what shall be done in the future, and may direct what preparation shall be made for the due performances of contracts already entered into. In less than twenty years from the present time, there will become due from the Union Pacific Company about $80,000,000, secured by first and subsidy mortgages, besides the capital stock, representing $36,000,000 more. With the exception of a land grant, little, if anything, except the earnings of the company can be depended upon to meet these obligations when they mature. These earnings, the company, after paying interest on its own bonds, have been dividing from time to time among its stockholders, without laying by anything to meet the enormous debt which is so soon to become due. Thus the stockholders of the present time are receiving in the shape of dividends, that which those of the future may be compelled to lose.

"The United States occupy toward this corporation a two-fold relation, that of sovereign and that of creditor. In their relation of sovereign, it is their duty to see to it that current stockholders do not appropriate to their own use that in which, in equity, belongs to others. A legislative regulation which does no more than require them to submit their just contribution toward the payment of a bonded debt, cannot in any sense be said to deprive them of their property without due process of law. The Court holds, therefore, that the legislation complained of may be sustained as a reasonable regulation of the affairs of the corporation and promotive of the interests of the public and the corporators. It is also unwarranted, under authority by way of amendment, to change or modify the rights, privileges and immunities granted by the charter. The judgment of the lower Court is affirmed."

From this decision Justices Strong, Bradley and Field dissent in a long and carefully prepared opinions.

GREENFIELD'S SENTENCE.

Scenes in Court When the Alleged Wife Murderer was Sentenced.

Our telegraphic dispatches contained the announcement that Nathan Orlando Greenfield, the alleged wife murderer, had received his death sentence in Syracuse, N.Y., a correspondent in that city gives the following details of the event:

The prisoner came into the court calm, and inquired of his counsel if anything could be done to save him. Counsel told him that a petition was being prepared for circulation among the business men of Syracuse asking the Governor to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life, and that steps would be also taken to obtain a new trial. The prisoner, in response to the question of the Judge whether he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him, spoke as follows: "I have this to say, that I am innocent of the crime with which I have been charged, and I am satisfied that in time it will be shown. When I was on the stand I told the truth as near as I could recollect it, before God, who is a God of truth and justice. I have been convicted, an innocent man. I can do no more of say no more." The prisoner was visibly affected. His voice was much broken, and he was very pale. He was sworn by the clerk, and, in answer to questions, said he was born in the town of Orwell, Oswego county, is twenty-nine years of age, and by occupation a farmer.

Judge Daniels then addressed Greenfield, telling him that he was perfectly satisfied that he had been fairly tried and convicted on the evidence presented. The Judge, in alluding to the prisoner's story, said: "We can entertain no doubt, under the evidence, that you committed the murder, inasmuch as there was no person that appeared to have any motive whatever to molest or interfere with your wife. We can allow ourselves to adopt no other conclusion than that which seems to be indicated by the testimony which was given. The circumstances established that she lost her life by your interposition—by your hand—and this act performed by you was one of deliberation and premeditation. The sentence of the Court is that you, Nathan Orlando Greenfield, be remanded to the custody of the Sheriff of Onondaga, and be by him detained in custody until Friday, the 12th day of December, 1879, and on that day, between the hours of ten in the morning and two o'clock in the afternoon, you be taken to the place of execution provided by the statute in such cases made, and that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God Almighty have mercy on your soul."

The prisoner stood up during this terrible ordeal and watched the Judge closely, listening with great apparent interest, but with no evident emotion.

BLAIR ACQUITTED.

The Verdict Gives General Satisfaction—The Jury Out 97 Hours.

NEWARK, N. J., October 22.—In the case of Blair the Newark bank teller, tried on the charge of killing his coachman, Armstrong, the jury found a verdict of not guilty.

LATER.—At half-past 11 Judge Depue tapped his mallet and the audience was hushed to silence. The prisoner came in and took a seat beside his counsel. He looked very pale and anxious. His wife sat beside him. A deep hush fell upon the court. At 11:32 the jury filed in, headed by Foreman Doremus. A pin could have been heard to drop, so deep was the silence. After the usual formality the foreman was asked if they had agreed. The foreman replied we have. "What is your verdict?" "Not guilty." Loud applause followed, promptly checked by the Judge. Blair gave a shriek and fell on top of his counsel, Judge Titsworth, sobbing audibly. His wife also burst into tears, so did Judge Titsworth. The prisoner was then discharged.

NEW YORK, October 22.—The acquittal of Joseph A. Blair for the killing of John Armstrong, his coachman, gives great satisfaction in this city. The jury had been out ninety-seven hours, something unprecedented in New Jersey courts. It was feared they would disagree or bring in a verdict of minor degree, manslaughter. It must be acknowledged that the better sentiment of the community justified Blair in taking this means to defend his life and property. Great interest has been taken in the case here.

RECORD OF CRIME.

A Father Shoots His Two Children and Then Commits Suicide.

Neither of the Two Children Expected to Recover.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., October 20.—A horrible tragedy was enacted here to-day. William Hogg, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Bloomington, but a most eccentric man, who recently had been unfortunate in business, returning home at noon, shot his daughter Mary, aged eighteen, in the parlor. He then called his son Willie, aged twelve, who was playing in the yard, and fired a pistol shot through his head. He then went into the wood shed and placed the weapon to his own head and fired. The ball lodged in his brain and he fell upon the floor, where he was soon found by passers by in a pool of blood. Mary and her father are dying, but the son, although seriously wounded, is likely to recover. Hogg recently married his second wife. She went to Normal this morning and thus probably escaped a like fate.

Later—Physicians say both children are in a critical condition with little hope of the recovery of either. Hogg died soon after the shooting, never becoming conscious. The Coroner's jury to-night rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

MENONK, ILL., October 20.—Miss Martin, daughter of a prominent stock dealer residing south of this city, was found in a senseless condition near the railroad, half a mile from her home, this morning, horribly mutilated from an attempt at rape. She had lain there twenty hours, having been assaulted by a young villain named Harris Debore, while going home from church on Sunday. Debore was arrested, identified by the young lady and jailed. He had cut her on the forehead and in her throat, one stab nearly severing her windpipe, and he returned to his work this morning, evidently believing her dead and all trace of crime removed. He is stolidly indifferent, neither denying or owning his authorship in the matter.

ALLEGHANY STATION, VA., October 21.—Information was received here this morning of the perpetration of a most diabolical outrage upon a young lady, by a tramp, in Monroe county, W. Va. It seems that about half-past six o'clock yesterday morning Miss Arabella Baker, a beautiful and accomplished, and highly respected young lady, residing with her parents on the mountain top, about the old Sweet Springs, in Monroe county, W. Va., went out for the purpose of milking the cows, when she was assaulted by a white man, a supposed tramp, and, after a terrible struggle was dragged into the woods and brutally outraged.

The young lady, who has only one hand resisted, with all her force, the devilish attack upon her person, and had her remaining thumb nearly severed by a knife in the hands of her assailant. When she returned to the house almost every shred of clothing had been torn from her.

The excitement in the neighborhood is intense, and the whole country is aroused. Search is being made in every direction for the author of this diabolical villainy, and should he be caught and recognized by his victim Judge Lynch will give him a short shrift.

ANOTHER OF THE SAME KIND.

CHICAGO, October 22.—A dispatch from Lasalle, this State, says the body of an unknown young woman, with her throat cut from ear to ear, was found on the road leading south from the city at an early hour this morning. Every evidence exists of a foul and brutal outrage and murder. The authorities have the matter in charge, and so much indignation exists among the farmers that, if the fiend is caught, a case of lynching may be looked for.

CLEVELAND, O., October 22.—Details of the murder committed near Berea, Ohio, show it to have been a cold blooded affair. Gottlieb Noller, a farmer, was awakened in the night by hearing footsteps in his house. Before he could arise from his bed he was shot dead. His wife, awakened by the firing, was shot twice on attempting to get up, and left for dead. An idiot son who tried to escape was shot in the face by the murderer and left for dead. The latter coming to consciousness, made his way to a neighbor, and gave the alarm. Suspicion pointed to Louis Noller, a son aged twenty-three, as the murderer. Detectives were put on his track, and he was arrested in the Union depot, this city, this afternoon, as he was boarding a train for Chicago. On his way to jail the prisoner confessed he shot his father, mother and brother, though he claims not to remember very distinctly about it. He says he had been drinking, and commenced firing at them without knowing what he was doing. It is not thought Mrs. Noller can live.

[From the Memphis Ledger of Tuesday.]

As the steamer O. W. Pierce was on her way down the river last Saturday night, near Montgomery Landing, Ark., some eighteen miles below here, loud cries of murder and calls for help were heard from a pair of flat boats, apparently adrift in the river. The Pierce rounded to, ran alongside of the boats, and found a poor woman named Johnson in a pitiable condition. Her three children, the oldest about five years old and the youngest at the breast, were huddling around and sympathizing with the injured woman who had just been ravished by six brutal and villianous negroes. The scoundrels had first shot the woman's husband, three buckshot having struck the back of his head and stunning, but not otherwise injuring him. Thinking they had killed their victim they completed their work of devilry, plundered the boat, cut her adrift, and went away leaving the supposed dead man on the river bank. Among the articles carried off by the scoundrels were a rifle, a shot-gun and $42 in money.

Captain Wasson, of the Pierce, sent for the wounded man, took the boats in tow and left them at Lawhorn's Landing, some distance further down. A number of people in the vicinity had interested themselves in the matter, and were at last accounts endeavoring to find a trace of the perpetrators of the diabolical act. The six negroes were seen from the approaching steamer making their way to shore from the flats in a skiff with the wounded man. The sympathy of all on board the Pierce was aroused at the wretched plight of Mrs. Johnson, whose condition was extremely critical when the boat left her.

HARRISBURG, October 22.—Governor Hoyt yesterday granted a second respite in the case of Andrew Tracy, who murdered Mary Riley, his cousin, on September 18, 1878, in McKean county. Tracy was to have been executed on October 9th, but in deference to the expressed wishes of a number of prominent citizens of McKean and other counties, the Governor respited the criminal until November 6th. The hanging was postponed to give the murderer another chance before the Board to commute the death penalty to imprisonment for life. Yesterday the Governor postponed the execution until December 4th, the District Attorney of McKean county being unable to attend the next meeting of the Board of Pardons, beginning on the 28th inst. The only executions to take place in this State in November will be John O'Neil, Molly Maguire, at Sunbury, on the 26th inst., and Charles Drews and Franklin Stichler, two of the six murderers of Joseph Raber for insurance money, on the 14th.

SLANDER AND SUICIDE.

Postponed Nuptials and a Cup of Cold Poison.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., October 21.—Shepard settlement, a little hamlet two miles from Marcellus, furnishes a tragic romance. At that place lived Flora H. Shepard, a prepossessing and attractive young lady, aged twenty years. She was engaged to be married on Sunday to a young man named Henry A. Fulmer, who lived in Elbridge. A few days before the marriage she received a letter from her lover stating that he had heard suspicion breathed against her character.

On Sunday he arrived in the middle of the forenoon and asked to have the marriage put off until he could be convinced that the story was untrue. She offered to release him from the engagement, but he replied that he did not wish to be released. She asked Fulmer if he would go to church with her, and he responded that he would. She went up stairs to dress, and he waited for her in the parlor. After waiting until three o'clock for her to come down, he went to her room and found her in bed. Fulmer asked, "What ails you, Flora; are you sick?" She made no reply, but pointed to a piece of paper which lay on the stand near by. Fulmer picked it up and read it. It was a will devising her property to Miss Della Newell, a friend. He at once divined that she had taken poison. A physician was called, and the girl finally seemed to recover, and dressed and went down stairs. It is believed that she took more poison, as at ten o'clock she was taken violently ill, and at a quarter to twelve she died. When the doctor left he noticed a package of sealait on the stand, and after she died it could not be found.

PERSONAL TAX CASES.

Judge Pearson Decides Against the Appeal of Various Counties.

HARRISBURG, October 22.—Judge Pearson filed an opinion to-day in the personal tax cases. Thirteen counties, viz., Erie, Clinton, Crawford, Jefferson, Luzerne, Bedford, Snyder, Tioga, Columbia, Indiana, Northumberland, Butler and Mercer, in the State had appealed from the settlement of their accounts by the Auditor General and State Treasurer under the act of 1811, which authorized such action.

The Judge decided that as they did not appeal from the assessment of the Board of Revenue Commissioners under the act of 1878, the Commonwealth is not bound to give them credit for the amounts they claim to have been improperly assessed. Judge Pearson has heretofore decided that the Board of Revenue Commissioners had transcended its powers in similar assessment cases where counties appealed from the action of the Revenue Board. In the present cases these counties waited too long, hence their non-success. The amount involved is between $40,000 and $50,000. This matter was argued before Judge Pearson on October 8th, Deputy Attorney Gilbert for the Commonwealth, and General W. H. Armstrong and J. W. M. Newlin for the counties.

ON THE STUMP.

Mark Twain's Speech Introductory of General Hawley.

"Mark Twain," otherwise Samuel L. Clemens, made a speech at Elmira, Saturday night, introducing to a Republican meeting General Hawley of Connecticut, in the course of which he said:

General Hawley is a member of my church at Hartford and the author of "Beautiful Snow." May he be will down that. But I am only here to give him a character from his last place. As a pure citizen, I respect him, as a personal friend of years, I have the warmest regard for him; as a neighbor whose vegetable garden adjoins mine, why—why, I watch him. That's nothing; we all do that with any neighbor. General Hawley keeps his promises not only in private but in public. He is an editor who believes what he writes in his own paper. As the author of "Beautiful Snow" he has added a new pang to winter. He is a broad-souled, generous, noble, liberal, alive to his moral and religious responsibilities. Whenever the contribution box was passed I never knew him to take out a cent. He is a square, true, honest man in politics, and I must say he occupies a mighty lonesome position. He has never shirked a duty or backed down from any position taken in public life. He has been right every time, and stood there. As Governor, as Congressman, as a soldier, as the head of the Centennial Commission, which increased our trade in every port and pushed American production into all the known world, he has conferred honor and credit upon the United States. He is an American of Americans. Would we had more such men! So broad, so bountiful is his character that he never turned a tramp empty handed from his door, but always gave him a letter of introduction to me. His public trusts have been many, and never in the slightest did he prove unfaithful. Pure, honest, incorruptible, that is Joe Hawley. Such a man in politics is like a bottle of perfumery in a glue factory—it may modify the stench if it doesn't destroy it. And now, in speaking thus highly of the speaker of the evening, I haven't said any more of him than I would say of myself. Ladies and gentlemen, this is Gen. Hawley.

Beauregard Prints a Card.

General Beauregard has published a card in answer to a reported interview with the present Governor, Blackburn, of Kentucky, in 1869, in which it is stated that Blackburn said he had submitted his proposition, to introduce pestilence into the North by infected clothing, to General Beauregard, had obtained his approval and a pass through the Southern lines. General Beauregard declares that he never had such interview with Blackburn; that he never gave him a pass; that he was not in command in the district from which Blackburn passed the lines, and that had such plans been submitted to him, he "would surely have disapproved them, not only as impracticable, but as unworthy of our cause."

Hooten in a Mad House.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

We really believe Hooten himself ought to be in a mad-house, with a strait-jacket enveloping his agitated person, but we suppose he will continue to range at large. He should at least have given a list of the laws the "hundred Rebel veterans" have made "to govern and to punish their conquerors." Such reckless talk is only expected from slum politicians. The records show that the "Rebel veterans" have made a very honorable and patriotic record in Congress, and that they are far more worthy of respect than the Union-hating, prejudice-blinded and mendacious Hooten, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican State Committee.

PALACE OF JUSTICE.

Murder Trial Postponed—Important Opinions Filed by the Supreme Court.

Andrew J. Sterling Acquitted—Convening of the U. S. District Court.

A bill in equity was filed in Common Pleas Court No. 2 by George Shiras, Esq., on behalf of the Hemans Institute, against Allegheny county, the Commissioners, Treasurer and A. P. Martin. The Institute is a literary and educational corporation, and own a lot of ground in the Fourth ward, on Penn avenue. It is claimed that the act of Assembly, of May 14, 1874, provides that certain property "shall be exempt from all and every county, city, borough, road, school and poor tax." The Commissioners have assessed the property for 1878, and the County Treasurer has issued to A. P. Martin his warrant for the collection of said taxes, amounting to $17 60. It is claimed in the bill that Martin is threatening to seize the personal property upon the premises, and the Court is asked for an injunction. A preliminary injunction was granted by Judge Kirkpatrick.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS GRANTED.

In Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday John R. Large Esq., applied for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of Samuel Snell who claims that David Lee and wife have in their custody Emma Jane Snell, a daughter of the petitioner, whom they decline to surrender on account of a board bill of thirty-one dollars, which has not been paid. Petitioner alleges that defendants took the child as a matter of friendship. The Court granted the writ and made it returnable October 25.

IMPORTANT CASES ARGUED BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

The appeal of Samuel Lewis from Common Pleas No. 1, sitting in equity between Samuel Lewis, plaintiff, and Chas. Lockart, Wm. Frew, D. Hostetter, Joseph Fleming, A. W. Byers, W. K. Nimick, Alex. Nimick, Arnold Hertz and Charles Lemmg, defendants; is the title of the famous "Shell ring" oil suit which was argued before the Supreme Court yesterday. The peculiarities of the case will be remembered by our readers, as a full history of it was published when passing through the lower court. The counsel in the case are Messrs. David C. Wilson and G. P. Hamilton for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Thomas M. Marshall, Major Brown, George Shiras, Jr., and D. T. Watson represent the other parties to the suit.

The case of Dr. J. D. Porter vs. John Warner was argued before the Supreme bench. The case comes before the Court on an appeal from Common Pleas Court, being an action to recover twenty thousand dollars damages, instituted by Mr. Warner against Dr. Potter, for alleged negligence and want of skill in the treatment of an injury received by the plaintiff. The plaintiff was run over by a coal car, the wheel of which passed over his right leg, cutting the tendons, muscles and ligaments on the outside of the knee. When the patient was discharged by the doctor, the leg was about straight, but the deformity has been increasing daily since, until, at the present time, the leg is bent backward at the knee until almost double. It is said that it is the third case of the kind known to the medical world. The plaintiff was awarded $500 damages in the court below, and the appeal is taken by Dr. Potter.

MURDER TRIAL POSTPONED.

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., yesterday made an application in the Criminal Court for the postponement of the trial of Gisal and McClain, charged with the murder of Sammy Hunter. The trial was set for to-morrow. In support of the application an affidavit of Gisal was read stating Detective Furlong, a material witness for the defense, was absent from the city, and would not return for some time. Judge Ewing postponed the trial until to-morrow week, when it will be called, whether or not the witnesses are present.

ANDREW J. STERLING ACQUITTED.

Tuesday the case of Andrew J. Sterling, Esq., of Fayette county, was called for trial in the Criminal Court. The defendant was charged with false pretenses, on oath of Wm. B Nantker of this city. After a jury was empaneled the prosecutor weakened and before any testimony was offered a verdict of not guilty was ordered to be entered.

IMPORTANT OPINIONS BY THE SUPREME COURT.

In the case of Hutchinson vs. Gill, the Supreme Court filed a rule affirming the ruling of the Court below. This was an action on a mortgage, and was before the Court on an appeal from Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county.

An opinion was also filed on the appeal of the Diamond Savings Bank from the decree of Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. The city brought action in the lower court against the bank for taxes. The ruling of the Supreme Court is as follows: "We concur entirely in the opinion of the learned Auditor in the court below that the property pointing and abutting on Craft avenue, against which the claim of the city of Pittsburgh, for grading, paving and curbing was made, was property subject to the per foot front rule. The properties, as he reports, are of a like kind and character, and are occupied for like purposes by the several owners and are all benefitted over and above the public advantage conferred by the improvement." Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed.

THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT JURORS.

The October term of the United States District Court convened Tuesday. When the list of jurors drawn was called over the absentees were so great that a special drawing had to be ordered. The present jury was drawn in accordance with the late act of Congress on the subject. Many of the gentlemen drawn on the jury residing in the Eastern counties failed to put in an appearance because of the sacrifice they would be compelled to undergo in neglecting their business. No excuses were granted by the Court and attachments were issued for the absentees. Under the old law the wishes of individuals were consulted before being drawn on the jury and in that way their appearance could be depended on. The panel was completed by drawing the following additional names: F. C. Noble, Washington; C. F. Netting, Allegheny; Samuel Honsaker, Somerset; F. E. Smith, Tioga; A. M. Defords, Luzerne; Barney Gibbons, Allegheny; S. R. Remington, Erie; Thos. Phillips, Lackawanna, Thomas Hughes, Luzerne; Samuel C. Hazlett, Somerset; L. T. Brown, Huntingdon; H. G. Squires, Allegheny; John Duffy, Allegheny.

QUESTION OF AUTHORITY.

The argument took place yesterday afternoon before the Supreme Court, in the case of Thomas Duff and wife, plaintiffs in error to Common Pleas of Venango county. In 1872 their son, a lad of fifteen years of age, was invited by the conductor of a passenger train on the Allegheny Valley railroad to ride, sell papers on the train, in return for which the boy was to clean lamps and do odd jobs generally. An accident occurred on the road in 1873, and the lad was killed. Suit was brought for $10,000 damages by parents, claiming that he was killed through the negligence on the part of the company. The defendants held that Cordell, was not in their employ; that the conductor, J. W. Bonner, exceeded his authority in employing the boy on the train. A verdict was rendered in favor of the company in the lower Court, from which an appeal was taken.

PLEAD GUILTY.

Thursday morning in the Criminal Court John Lafferty, Owen Maloney, James Dolan, Wm. Cush, Jos. Priddy and Thomas Hogan, indicted for participating in a prize fight on August 7th, between Maloney and Lafferty, plead guilty. They will be sentenced on Saturday.

BALTIMORE CITY ELECTION.

Democratic Candidate for Mayor Elected by 6,000 Majority.

BALTIMORE, October 22.—The Democrats to-day elected their candidate for Mayor by nearly 6,000 majority. The vote was as follows: Latrobe, (Dem.), 25,729; Hooper, (Rep.), 19,830; Mathiot, (Greenbacker), 95.

THE FIELD OF YORKTOWN.

Description of Its Present Condition Apropos of Governor's Meeting.

[From the Baltimore American.]

Mr. Leb Wolf, who runs the farm at Yorktown, Va., on which Lord Cornwallis made his surrender of the British army, the centennial of which is approaching and expected to be celebrated on a grand scale, was asked as to what sort of an appearance the historic grounds presented at this day. He said: "The farm is on the edge of the town and comprises about 270 acres of cleared land, mostly used for raising vegetables. It formerly belonged to Dr. Fred Power, but it is now in the possession of my wife, to whom it was left by her brother, Mr. Daniel Heyman. The ground where Cornwallis actually handed over his sword to Washington was for many years marked by four tall poplar trees, but these were cut down for firewood in the late war, not, however, without the precaution being taken to plant a peach sapling in their place, and this has now grown up and stands all alone in a wide meadow." "What relics are there of the surrender?" "There are hardly any. The monument that was put up to commemorate the surrender was destroyed during the rebellion, but the house which formed the headquarters of Cornwallis is still standing, and is used as a barn. The first Custom House built in the United States is also standing within the limits of the ground. Cornwallis Cove is the name of a natural curiosity on the farm. The ground is rolling, and has traces here and there of the earthworks and fortifications thrown up in the late war." "What accommodation is there in Yorktown for visitors?" "Very poor accommodation. The population is hardly more than two hundred and fifty, and that is half colored; but I think they would stir themselves up for the centennial celebration." "Which is the quickest way to go there?" "The easiest way is to go to Baltimore and take the steamer direct to Yorktown, or you can go all the way by rail to West Point, and then you are within thirty miles of the place." "If the French fleet should attend, can it anchor at Yorktown?" "There are sixty feet of water near the beach, and there is room for a dozen fleets. From the shore there is a splendid view out on the Chesapeake Bay and up the York river."

Great Warriors Never Work.

[Denver Tribune.]

Piah, one of the chiefs supposed to be engaged in the present outbreak, has been to Washington. One cold day Gov. McCook came into his office and found Piah hugging a stove. Thinking it a good chance to deliver a lesson to the Indian, he said: "Piah, why don't you Indians plough, and raise crops, and build houses? You ought to work. If you did you would not have to come here to borrow my fire, but could buy fire of your own. Why don't you work like white men?"

Piah straightened up at once and proceeded to make a speech. "Me great warrior," said he. "Warriors no plough. Me go to Washington and see John Grant." [The Indians all call Grant "John."] "John Grant great warrior. He no work. He no plough. Me see John Grant's squaw. She no work, either too. Great warriors never work. Tell you what do. You say to John Grant he come here and go with me. We go out and fight Rapahoes and Cheyennes, and kill plenty braves, and get plenty squaws. Then squaws work, and me and John Grant have belly good time. No work—no plough—no nothing."

Whether the proposition was ever forwarded to Grant, we do not know.

Hooten's Howl.

A correspondent in the Philadelphia *Times* states that Hooten's address, not only lacks patriotism, but opens afresh the healing sore between North and South. Had not the Republican State Committee been fully impressed that the majority of the voters of those United States are ignorant as to the best interests of the country, they never would have issued such a bitter manifesto. What greed for office will do. The Republican party, at sea for an issue, have resorted to that which Republicans and Democrats alike deprecated at the time of the rebellion. At that time both parties shuddered and feared lest their common country be cut in twain, but since the war and now the Republicans have been and are playing at the game. Their appeal to the political and sectional prejudices of the people is unpatriotic. It is to be hoped, however, that those who are independent in politics will look upon

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

1,000 Persons Lose their Lives by the Late Floods in Spain.

2,000 Houses Destroyed and the Loss $6,000,000.

MADRID, October 19.—Further inundations have occurred in the Provinces of Almeria, Malaga and Alicante. Several persons were killed and much damage was done to property. In the Malaga and Alicante districts two thousand houses were destroyed and it is believed five hundred persons perished by the floods. The damage to property is estimated at thirty million francs.

Later—A telegram from Marcia states that five hundred and seventy bodies have already been found. It is believed over one thousand people have perished.

CEMETERY TROUBLES.

A Quarrel in Church Circles Over the Removal of the Dead.

EVANSVILLE, IND., October 18.—Great excitement prevails in Catholic circles here over a revolt which has sprung up against an order issued with the approval of Bishop Chatard to remove 1,000 bodies from the old Catholic cemetery to the new St. Joseph's cemetery. Eight years ago, when the necessity for a new cemetery became apparent, the Catholic congregations disagreed on the choice of grounds. The Trustees were divided, but in the absence of one member the St. Joseph's site was selected. St. Mary's church, headed by its priest, Father Viefhaus, seceded, and bought another site. The Bishop interfered to prevent the establishment of two cemeteries, when Father Viefhaus appealed to the Arch-episcopal Council, which decided against him. St. Joseph's was then established and consecrated. The old cemetery was abandoned in 1872. There were then about sixteen hundred bodies interred in it.

Since then about five or six hundred bodies have been removed into St. Joseph's cemetery, leaving about one thousand still buried. The bodies are mostly those of persons with relatives and friends, or whose people were too poor to have them removed or opposed their removal to the new cemetery. It has been the desire of many Catholics to have all the dead of that faith buried in one cemetery, and a few weeks ago Bishop Chatard sent to Father Guegen his approval of an order of the Board of Directors of St. Joseph's cemetery, which was that all the bodies remaining in the old cemetery should be removed to St. Joseph's free of charge after November 1st. On this the Board made arrangements looking to the removal of all the bodies this winter.

The injunction applied for is to restrain them from this charitable and praiseworthy act. The plaintiffs to the suit are members of St. Mary's congregation, where the trouble found such a warm backing, and the affair threatens to call down a rigid investigation by the Church authorities, in spite of the decision of the Court. The case will be argued October 31st.

THE POCASSET CHILD MURDER.

Freeman, the Adventist, Indicted, and His Wife Discharged.

[Boston special, October 18.]

The Barnstable County Grand Jury today presented an indictment for murder in the first degree against Charles Freeman of Pocasset, the Second Adventist, who killed his little daughter because, as he professed to believe, God had commanded him to do it, as he had commanded Abraham to offer up his son Isaac. He expected, however, that God would stay his hand, as he did Abraham's before he committed the deed; but as He did not, Freeman plunged the knife into the child's body, killing her almost instantly. Then he professed to have faith that the child would come to life again on the third day, and when he learned that she did not, and had been buried, he seemed to be disappointed, but still professed to believe that his act was a righteous one, and that God would reveal His purpose to him at some future day. Freeman will be tried at a special session of the Supreme Court, the date for holding which has not yet been fixed. No indictment was found against Mrs. Freeman, and she was discharged.

High Art.

[Lin Saxon in the Detroit Free Press.]

"Well !" I cried eagerly.

"You make that picture?"

"I did?" I exclaimed triumphantly. "Henceforth the wife of your bosom devotes her life to the divine art. Is it not fine?"

"Very—very fine; but could you not have found a pleasanter subject than a battle field? Although that group of Indians to the right there—"

"Indians!"

"Yes, in the corner. Very natural to be sure, but—"

"Indians! There are no Indians. That is a group of trees just tinted with the touch of Autumn's finger."

"O, yes! to be sure! I see. Surely, I am growing near-sighted. A graveyard scene. Very touching. And whose monument is that in the centre?"

"Monument? Graveyard scene?"

"Yes. But is it not rather unusual to see camels grazing in a country churchyard?"

"Camels? Where do you see camels?"

"Why, here. I would not have believed you could have got them so natural. And those five graves all in a row. Quite a family shuffled off the mortal coil. But you are excited. This painting has been too much for you."

"It is too much for me. That beautiful rustic mill a monument! And camels! You will kill me! They are cows! Don't you see they are cows? And those graves, as you call them, are moss-covered rocks. Such ignorance!"

"I beg your pardon, it is my poor eyes, and I see aright this time. That windmill is just the thing, but don't you think it should be nearer the mill? It's just a suggestion, you know. I may be wrong."

"You will make me desperate! A windmill! That lovely elm tree a windmill! Have you no touch of the divine genius in your soul? Have I encouraged this divine talent but to meet with scorn and sarcasm?"

"My dear Absinthe, draw it mild. I don't know much about the divine art, but you have done—yes, I will say it—better than I myself should under like circumstances. It really is a marvel, but knowing so little about it, it isn't strange if I mistook your effort for a battle or even a graveyard scene. It is a Swiss scene—the Alps. These glaciers are grand. But no; I must be wrong again, for surely you wouldn't put trees and cows on icebergs. No, my dear, it's all very pretty, but I give it up. What is it?"

"Oh, you miserable wretch! I've a great mind not to tell you. It's a beautiful New England farm scene. Any one could see. I'll never paint another picture! There!" And one stroke of the brush ruined my painting forever, and I marched Arminadab grimly from the room, slamming the door. What is my one talent?

Irish Colonization Society.

Bishop James O'Connor of Nebraska, is still lecturing in Philadelphia upon the objects and character of the Irish Catholic Colonization Society. Bishop O'Connor is satisfied that it is a safe and profitable investment. The Board of Directors is composed of nine ecclesiastics and ten laymen. The ecclesiastics comprise four archbishops, two bishops and three priests, and the laymen have been selected from among the most prominent and successful citizens in the West. The Bishop claims for the laymen not only integrity, but a high order of intelligence, and points to their success in business as proof of their capacity. They are men who would not dream of being responsible for the enterprise if it were not deserving of popular support.

For the first colony it is proposed to buy 50,000 acres of land in Nebraska, and, judging from the number of applications already made the Bishop feels assured that all the land will be sold before next summer. It can be bought at an average cost of $1.50 an acre. Rich soil and most delightful climate.

Georgia Crimes Exaggerated.

AUGUSTA, October 18.—A special from Sparta states that accounts of the outlaws in the eastern portion of Baldwin county, are greatly exaggerated. The trouble is political. The outlaws burned the gin and cotton houses and fodder-stack of Mr. Robinson for the purpose of drawing him out of his house to shoot him. They killed a negro man for reporting them to the grand jury, burned the tannery and barns of Luke Robinson, and whipped a colored woman and her daughter in Hancock county. The gang have taken refuge in the swamps of Oconee and Ogechee. The grand jury of Hancock, now in session, have investigated the outrage and are determined to bring the perpetrators to justice. The people of Hancock county are indignant at the outrages and determined to protect white and black from further outrage and inflict summary justice on the perpetrators. Judge Pottle, presiding Judge, will vindicate the majesty of the law throughout his circuit.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

The Exchange mills in New York were destroyed by fire yesterday, involving a loss of $100,000.

Hon. S. A. Corker, a prominent lawyer and former member of Congress, died on Saturday in Augusta, Georgia, of paralysis.

The Manayunk Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia has decided to close up, business not being profitable enough to warrant its continuance.

A verdict has been rendered in Albany, New York, for $10,000, in favor of Nancy V. Campbell, against Orson L. Crampton, in a breach of promiso suit.

Thomas and John Deal of Toronto, have been found guilty of kidnapping Robert Jaffray, some weeks ago. Jaffray is a leading merchant and politician.

Bush fires are so extensive along the line of the St. Lawrence & Ottawa railway that a gang of men are engaged night and day in battling with the flames.

Four of the prisoners who escaped from the jail at Cambridge, Massachusetts, have been recaptured. Their names are Buzzell, Freeman, Fisher and McNally.

A party of Indians passed near Eagle Pass, Texas, *en route* to Mexico, and killed horses and drove off a number of cattle. Indian signs are becoming numerous.

A verdict for $5,000 has been rendered in Albany, New York, in favor of Dr. Allport, against the Inman Line, for injuries received on one of the defendants' steamers.

The new bridge over Big Walnut creek for the Sunday Creek Valley railroad, about ten miles from Columbus, fell on Friday evening with a terrible crash, a distance of forty feet into the water. Five men were injured.

Arrangements are making for a mammoth national Methodist camp meeting at Old Orchard Beach, New Hampshire, in July, 1880, which is proposed to be a gathering of all Methodists in the country, and in which the several Bishops are invited to participate.

At a meeting of Eastern bar iron manufacturers in Philadelphia, resolutions were adopted suggesting to Trade Associations and Industrial Leagues throughout the United States the propriety of the erection in Fairmount of a monument to the memory of Henry C. Cary.

Five prisoners made their escape from the Middlesex county jail at East Cambridge, Massachusetts, on Saturday night. Two of the prisoners, Mortimer Johnson and John Buzzell, were under indictment for murder, each having killed an illegitimate child. The other three, Thos. Fisher, Albert Daniels and Andrew Freeman, are old offenders.

The Committee on Commerce of the United States House of Representatives and Senate, for the purpose of conferring with the merchants of the principal cities with a view of advancing the business prosperity of the country, met in Boston Saturday morning, but owing to the absence of Representative McLane and Townsend, the committee adjourned until tomorrow morning.

LEAVING THE OLD HOUSE.

There's sunshine on the meadows,
And sunshine on the road,
All through the brightness toils the horse
Beneath a weary load:
And as I stand beside the door, with hand before my eyes,
I hear the children laugh to see the household gods I prize.

There was a time when this old home
Was full of mirth and glee
But one by one the household went
And left it all to me—
A quiet, complete sadness seems to say
My world is narrow now;
'Tis far too small for any one with festivals to keep,
But for my funeral large enough, since few will come to weep.

Good-bye, old house—a long good-bye!
My hand is on your gate:
Though tears are gatherine in my eyes,
I must not longer wait.
Good-bye, old house! and after all, the love which makes you dear
Awaits me in the heavenly home to which I'm drawing near.

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP!

50 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

Pronounced by all to be the most **Pleasant** and **efficacious** remedy now in use, for the **cure of coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness,** tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, etc. **Over a million bottles sold within the last few years.** It gives relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that **cannot** be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all Druggists at **25** cents per box.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS are also highly recommended for curing liver complaint, constipation, sick-headaches, fever and ague, and all diseases of the stomach and liver. Sold by all Druggists at **25** cents per box.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
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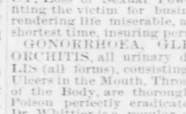

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ENDS IN SMOKE.

The Great Boat Race Between the Giants of the Oar.

Courtney's Boats Destroyed by Unknown Persons.

Hanlan Rows Over the Course and Claims the Race.

[From the Daily Post of October 17.]

Probably no sporting event that has ever taken place in this country has aroused so much public interest as the Hanlan-Courtney contest, which was to have taken place yesterday over Chautauqua Lake, but did not, on account of Courtney's refusal to row, in consequence of the destruction of his boat. During Wednesday night both his practicing and racing boat were damaged to such an extent by some unknown parties that they will never again be of any use to him. Upon learning of this dastardly act, Courtney positively refused to row, although Frenchy Johnson's boat was at his disposal and Hanlan offered him the choice of his fine collection of boats if he would row. This action on the part of the New Yorker caused no little indignation among the vast concourse of spectators, who had traveled many miles to witness, what they expected would be, the grandest aquatic event of the times. Their indignation knew no bounds, and many freely expressed their opinion to the effect that Courtney and his men were not in ignorance of the person who ruined the boats. Finally after every means had been resorted to in order to bring the New Yorker to terms, Hanlan emerged from his boat-house and leisurely rowed over the course, leaving the question of superiority between the two still unsettled. To say that the crowd, numbering probably 100,000, were disgusted at the fizzle is putting it extremely mild, and Courtney stock as well as boat racing generally has lowered considerably in their estimation. The newspaper correspondents who were there from all parts of the country were probably the most disappointed of all, for they gave vent to their feelings by calling a meeting and passing resolutions denouncing the affair from beginning to end. But here are the reports of THE POST correspondents. Let them speak for themselves:

SCENES ALONG THE COURSE.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

MAYVILLE, October 16, 1879.

The vast crowds assembled here indicate no diminution of public interest in athletic sports. They are coming from all directions. The night train from Pittsburgh over the Allegheny Valley road brought seventeen cars literally crowded with people. The excursion rates offered by this road were so unusually low that people found it cheaper to come to the boat race than to stay at home. This, in connection with the natural attractions of a trip through the valley and to Chautauqua at this time of the year, accounts in some measure for the immense crowds that have gathered from the lower country. But the attendance is from all directions. Vast crowds have come over from Canada to witness the effort of their favorite rower. It is no exaggeration to say that the attendance by the time of the race will reach fully a hundred thousand people. A temporary railroad has been constructed along the line of the course, extending from near the Chautauqua House down the right side of the lake about two miles. Open cars moving along this road overlook the entire route, and afford a splendid means of witnessing the race. The course is two and a half miles long.

COURTNEY'S BOATS DESTROYED.

Since sending my first dispatch I have ascertained that the rumor regarding Courtney's boats is well grounded. The training boat, a shell, had been sawed through, about six feet from the stern, the gunwale on one side holding the two pieces together. The splendid new shell, built expressly for this race, was cut in two, twelve feet ten inches from the bow. Frenchy Johnston's boat was in the house, but was not interfered with. Robert Larmon and Burt Brown, who had charge of the house, say they left it securely locked, from 6 to 8 o'clock last night. When they returned they found the boats had been cut, but did not report the same until this morning, as they did not wish to disturb Courtney's rest. Intense excitement prevails. It is almost certain that the race is off. The decision of the referee as to using Johnson's boat is not made known, but it is certain that the boat is too short for Courtney's use. The recriminations among partisans of either party is rife. The report is current that the work was done at the instigation of some New York gamblers. Upon hearing of Courtney's misfortune Hanlan offered him the use of his boat, but Courtney refused to accept the offer, nor would he row in Frenchy Johnson's boat, which he says is too short. The crowd is greatly disappointed. The men are both in excellent condition and the betting before the trouble over the boats became known was in favor of Hanlan. Referee Blaikie called the men out and Hanlan appeared promptly. After a moment's wait for Courtney, Hanlan rowed over the course and the race will be decided in his favor, but the prize will not be given him. The spectators are disgusted with the affair and are taking the earliest trains for home. D.

[By Associated Press.]

FASTEST TIME ON RECORD.

MAYVILLE, October 16.—At nearly four o'clock Blaikie, the referee, accompanied by John David of Windsor, judge for Hanlan, members of the press, time keepers and others, called at Courtney's quarters. Blaikie sent word to Courtney that he wished him to come out and row in Johnson's or one of Hanlan's boats even at the loss of the race. He absolutely refused to come, as did his backers and judge. The boat then steamed to Hanlan's quarters. He was on the lake all rigged out and ready for the start, and at sixteen minutes to five, after the clearing of the course, the word was given. Hanlan started amid cheers, rowing at the rate of thirty-two to the minute. The stroke was only slightly varied throughout.

The course of five miles was rowed in thirty three minutes and fifty-six and one-fourth seconds. Blaikie requested Charles M. Calvin of the New York *Clipper* to act as judge for Courtney which he assented to, and at close of the race declared Hanlan winner of race and purse. The time made by Hanlan is the best five mile scull by one minute fourteen and one-fourth seconds.

COURTNEY SPEAKS.

To-night Courtney makes a statement that when he went to Rochester in September to arrange preliminaries for the race David Ward, of Toronto, and Hanlan, called at his room in the Hotel and after some talk Ward said Hanlan would not go to Chautauqua; that it seemed a pity for it was a nice sum to row for and they could divide the purse. Courtney made no reply and the visitors soon left. He did not see them again until he met them here, when Ward said Hanlan could not be drawn out to row with a log chain unless he was sure of winning, and proposed to Courtney that if he would let Hanlan win he would have half the purse or three thousand dollars. Courtney rejected the proposition, saying that he believed he could beat Hanlan, and certainly should if it lay in his power. He was willing to stake his life that none of his men cut the boats. It has always been the custom to leave boat houses unguarded. Ward afterwards offered Courtney the whole prize and a division of the pools to let Hanlan win, and he had been offered $10,000 and an interest in the pools by other parties if he would allow Hanlan to be the winner. All these offers he steadily refused, being determined to win the race if possible, and saying there was not money enough in America to make him lose if it were possible for him to win. This race, said Courtney was the most villainous scheme ever concocted, and I expect to be able to prove that Ward wrote to New York that if he could fix the race he would telegraph, "I have bought a horse," if not, "Have bought a colt." The Hanlan club never did row a square race.

Ward being called upon to explain, said that he had not made a proposition of any kind and would give $10,000 to any one who could produce such a letter as Courtney mentioned. He did not know by any proof positive of the proposition to sell out the race. Mr. Davis of Windsor, Ontario, made a statement to the effect that Mr. Brister called upon him and said that if it was not fixed that Courtney should win the race, that he (Courtney) would break his boats or play sick that they were prepared to give Hanlan half the prize if Courtney were allowed to win, and that Courtney would give Hanlan a letter to that effect. Thus the matter stands, each party charging, the other with crookedness, and it is impossible to-night to ascertain where the fraud lies. Blaikie gave Hanlan a check for the six thousand dollars, and Soule says he will resist its payment until the men have rowed a race.

YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL.

Meeting of the Governors of the Old Thirteen at Philadelphia.

An Organization Effected to Celebrate the Yorktown Centennial.

Not since the Centennial were so many distinguished personages gathered within the walls of Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, as assembled there Saturday morning. The occasion was a reception by the company to the Governors of the thirteen original States or their representatives, who are now in this city making arrangements for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis of Yorktown on the 19th of October, 1881.

The hall was handsomely decorated with flags and bunting. The shields bearing the coat-of-arms of each of the original thirteen States were ornamented with small flags, while small flags covered the large chandeliers. The handsomely painted portrait of General Washington was neatly festooned.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the Governors were ushered into the hall by Governor Hoyt and were received by the committee of reception.

Speeches were made by Governor Andrews of Connecticut, Halliday of Virginia, Carroll of Maryland, Hoyt of Pennsylvania, and Simpson of South Carolina. The meeting adjourned from Carpenters' Hall to Independence Hall.

Upon assembling in Independence Hall, Mayor Stokley addressed the Governors, welcoming them to the city, and Governor Carroll of Maryland replied. Governor Hoyt then extended a welcome in behalf of the State of Pennsylvania, to which Governor Halliday of Virginia, responded in a brilliant speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause. Governors Hall, Jarvis and Simpson and Colonel Lincoln also spoke in grateful terms of the reception they had received, and the opinion was freely expressed that the success of the Yorktown celebration would have a powerful tendency to bring about a unity of thought and feeling between North and South. Upon the motion of Governor Hoyt Governors Simpson and Halliday were appointed a Committee on Resolutions, and the first named reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Governors and Representatives of the original colonies convened at Independence Hall in Philadelphia this 18th day of October, 1879, knowing that the purposes for which we have assembled meet the hearty approbation of our constituents, do hereby commend to the people of the United States such a celebration of the centennial anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown as shall befit the historical significance of that event and the present greatness of the nation.

Resolved, That a committee of one from each State be nominated by the Governors thereof, of which committee Governor Halliday shall be chairman, be appointed to make proper arrangements for such celebration.

The following Governors were present:
North Carolina—Governor Jarvis.
South Carolina—Governor Simpson.
Pennsylvania—Governor Hoyt.
Virginia—Governor Halliday; also, J. T. Ellison and D. W. G. Bagby.
Maryland—Governor Carroll.
Massachusetts—L. Lincoln, representing Governor Talbot.
Rhode Island—Governor Van Zandt.
Delaware—Governor Hall.
Connecticut—Governor Andrews.

There were no representatives present from New Hampshire, Georgia, or New York.

U. S. Circuit Court Jurors.

Captain William McClelland, United States Jury Commissioner, and Clerk Gamble of the United States Circuit Court, drew the following jurors yesterday for the November term of that court, which convenes on the second Monday in November: John G. Canfield, E. M. Cotton, John H. Douglas, Patrick Downey, Barnes Ford, Lemuel Googins, James M. House, Allegheny county; Benj. Sheide, James S. Stewart, Beaver county; Rowan Clarke, Wm. K. Piper, Blair county; R. A. Mifflin, Butler county; John Beers, H. A. McPike, Cambria county; S. S. Hackett, Cameron county; F. L. Kurtz, Centre county; Daniel Faust, G. B. Gordlander, Clearfield county; Geo. F. Cribbs, Clarion county; De Forest Nichols, Thos. W. Grayson, Crawford county; Eugene F. Miller, Elk county; Edwin Culbertson, H. C. Turchee, Erie county; John. M. Black, Huntingdon county; Thomas St. Clair, Indiana county; C. Hammer, A. S. Steel, W. F. Watson, Jefferson county; James A. Gardner, H. R. McClelland, James F. Thompson, Lawrence county; Jas. H. McCormick, Northumberland county; W. W. Thompson, Potter county; John L. Sexton, Jr., Tioga county; J. B. Hamilton, Warren county; John Berger, James Hodgins, Stephen Martin, S. B. McIlwain, W. C. Ramsey, James Stockdale, Washington county; John Crother, Westmoreland county.

Sozodont and Bismarck.

Looking at Bismarck one would not suppose that he sways such almost omnipotence. He is calm and cheerful, wary and watching. SOZODONT don't look different from other preparations. But it never fails in what it undertakes. Calm and agreeable, it is death to parasites which attack the teeth

Why is Bismarck like SPALDING'S GLUE? He sticks and holds on forever.

LEMOYNE'S BODY CREMATED.

The Incineration Takes Place at Washington Yesterday.

Funeral Services at the Residence of the Deceased.

Incineration Pronounced Complete—What the Post Mortem Revealed.

[From the Daily Post of October 17.]

Yesterday the incineration of Dr. Francis LeMoyne, of cremation fame, took place at Washington, Pa., in the little furnace which the doctor had built for the purpose. Funeral services were held at the residence in the morning and shortly before noon the remains were placed in the retort, where they remained until 4:30 when the last vestige of the frame had crumbled and fallen through the iron crib to the bottom. The incineration was then pronounced complete. The following special dispatches to THE POST contain the full particulars of the cremation:

THE INCINERATION.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, PA., October 16, 1879.

The relations of the late Dr. Francis J. LeMoyne, and a large number of friends of the family, assembled at the late residence of the deceased at 9 o'clock. Among those present were the Revs. Drs. Hays and Brownson. The funeral services consisted of the reading of some selections from the Scriptures and the offering of a prayer by Dr. Hays. Subsequently the remains were removed to the house. Dr. Frank LeMoyne, Julius LeMoyne, Vachel Harding Charles Harding, William Wills and Mr. Proudfit acting as pall-bearers. The family and their friends then entered the carriages, and were driven to the crematory. After the body had been placed on the catafalque. Dr. Hays, standing on the steps of the building, said: "We have now brought our deceased friend to the place of his choice, and here we leave him." After announcing that the relatives requested all persons to return to the town, the Doctor uttered the benediction and the door was closed. Besides the relatives and the pall-bearers, the following persons remained in the building: Mrs. Wade, Mrs. Wills, Miss Fanny Wills, Misses Sophie and Annie Harding and Miss Jane LeMoyne. All others who had assembled left by request, as it was the intention to have the incineration private. Four policemen were present to keep the crowd back, but there was no excitement and they had little duty to perform. Public curiosity has no doubt been satisfied from the former cremations. The body was removed from the coffin by the pall bearers and placed upon the crib, and at 10:30 the door of the retort was taken down, the body thrust quickly in and the mouth again closed. Instantly dense volumes of black smoke rolled out of the chimney and the odor of burning flesh was distinctly noticeable to the persons on the outside. The persons employed to heat the furnace were inexperienced in such things and as a consequence the heat was many degrees below what was attained in the Von Palm and Pitman cremations. The incineration was slow on account of the insufficiency of heat. T. K.

CREMATION PRONOUNCED COMPLETE.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, PA., October 16.—The fires were kept burning fiercely under the retort until 4:30 P. M., when the last vestige of the frame had crumbled and fallen through the iron crib to the bottom of the retort. The incineration was pronounced complete and the firemen were directed to seal up the furnace. This was immediately done, and the retort will remain closed until Saturday morning, or longer if it is not thoroughly cooled by that time. To-night the building is guarded by James Proudfit of Hanover township, this county, a relative of the deceased. The *post mortem* examination revealed the very singular fact that Dr. LeMoyne's brain weighed only forty-three ounces, or six and one-half ounces less than that of an ordinary man and one ounce less than that of a woman.

THE FURNACE.

The furnace is located a mile and a half to the south of Washington, on an elevation known by the title of "Gallows Hill," and on the old "Chamber's mill" road, stands the little building in which the body of the late Dr. LeMoyne was incinerated. It is of brick, one story high, with a corrugated iron roof, and measures thirty by forty feet. Its erection and the construction of the furnace, retort, &c., cost $1,600. The building is enclosed on all sides by a neat paling fence. The reception room is plainly fitted up with a light table or catafalque, and by the "columbarium." The latter is simply an affair more like a bookcase than anything else. This "columbarium" is designed for the depositing of the ashes of cremation until such time as they shall be removed by the friends and relatives of the deceased. The furnace is located in the corner of a contracted apartment, where a dozen persons could scarcely find room. Its dimensions are: Six feet high, ten long and seven wide, built of fire brick. The retort is eight feet long outside, seven feet nine inches long inside, twenty-eight inches wide and twenty-one high. This retort is closed at the outer end by an iron door and clamps, and is surrounded by fire brick flues that compel the heat to pass around the retort before going up the chimney at the rear. The only openings to the interior of the retort are a couple of small holes bored in the iron door and a four by four inch square opening in the top of the opposite end. The first permits enough air to enter to prevent charring, and the second allows the released gases to pass up the chimney.

UNHAPPY UNION

Of a Brilliant Young Couple of Philadelphia Dissolved by Divorce.

PHILADELPHIA, October 18.—A divorce case of more than ordinary interest was concluded to-day by the judicial separation of Emeline Brightly from her husband, F. F. Brightly. About eight years ago a brilliant young lawyer of this city namely Francis F. Brightly, son of the compiler of the Laws of Pennsylvania, which is the standard legal authority of this State, was married to Emeline, daughter of Colonel Wm. B. Mann, a leading Republican politician, who at present is Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas. The union is said to have been a most unhappy one for all, though he was deeply in love with her. She is said to have married him in a fit of girlish pique. The parents of both parties were opposed to the match, and at the wedding reception Colonel Mann is said to have expressed his strong disapprobation to several guests, while Brightly's father did not attend the ceremony at all and never visted his son afterward. The young couple at first went to housekeeping, but afterward lived with Colonel Mann.

During 1876 a number of entertainments were given at private houses in aid of the Centennial Exhibition, and none were more elegant than those given at the Mann residence. At one of these Mrs. Brightly met a wealthy young New Yorker named Gonveneur Kortwright, who became very intimate with the family. Kortwright invited them to spend the summer at his Newport villa, and they remained there several weeks. Brightly's suspicions became aroused at certain circumstances, and he brought his wife home, and shortly afterward she announced that she would never live with him again.

Brightly commenced suit against Kortwright in the United States Circuit Court, as the latter was a non-resident of this city, for alienating his wife's affections, laying damages at $500,000. Afterward he withdrew the suit, upon his wife promising never to see Kortwright again.

It is alleged that a short time ago Brightly discovered that his wife was meeting Kortwright secretly through the medium of a friendly shopkeeper. Brightly at once said he wanted nothing more to do with his wife, and left her. She commenced proceedings in divorce, alleging cruelty on the part of her husband, and Brightly made no defense. To-day an absolute divorce from him was granted, and it is believed that she will shortly marry Kortwright.

AFTER OHIO.

An Apparent Disposition to Corrupt Uncle Sammy.

Also a Feeble Effort to Inaugurate a Bayard Boom.

[Cincinnati Enquirer's Washington Special.]

The interest in the Ohio election hereabouts has now died out. The talented gentlemen who stand on street corners and roost in hotel lobbies are scheming as to what the Democratic party ought to do to get itself together again. All eyes are centered on Tilden. If he fails to be the modern Moses, and loses New York, the pigmy State of Delaware is to be invaded, and Bayard dragged out of his lair there. There is a strong current of feeling among the Southerners that Bayard, after all, will be the savior. They are trying hard to organize a "boom" for him, and, in a sporadic way, they may succeed. All thinking Democrats have called a halt on opinions, and do not venture a speculation until after Tilden has shown his hand. The Republicans also await New York's verdict with as much interest as do the Democrats. All the office-holders are crying for Grant, and the other aspirants fear his candidacy. If Conkling carries New York, it will help Grant, say his friends; and, even if Tilden carries that State, it will not detract from his chance, but will make it reasonably certain that Tilden will be his competitor in the race. Sherman is not seriously talked of, even among his Treasury clerks; but there is a stiff feeling for Blaine. The outlook from this point is, if Grant is not the candidate, Blaine certainly will be.

SHERMAN'S HULLABALOO.

The ovation tendered Secretary Sherman by his employes in the Treasury last night was one of spontaneity. It appears that Sherman, during the course of yesterday, bethought himself that he might add to his boom by organizing an ovation. So he had the Bureau of Engraving and Printing dash off a few thousand invitations at Government expense, and scattered them by messengers through the department. Then all the clerks went up to his house and felicitated with him over the great victory he had achigved in Ohio. The affair, in point of callers, was a pronounced success, for to have disregarded the invitation would have scaled the delinquent very low in the estimation of "the boss." It was a "voluntary" affair only after the manner that the poor clerks "voluntarily" antied up to conduct the Ohio campaign.

REAR HIGH THE BLOODY SHIRT.

Judge Key, who is in Richmond, made a speech last night in response to the following toast: "Our Postmaster General—this Key which has opened the hearts of the Solid South. May it never rust, but wear out in the service of our common country." He said he did not know that the Southern people altogether appreciated his position. The tender of the office he now holds took him by surprise. It seemed to be an offer of friendship to the South; and while apprehensive that his acceptance would be misunderstood, he feared that his refusal would do us harm. He had been identified with our cause—had gone into camp with the boys, fought with and slept with the boys [applause], but he was one of those who came out whipped. He believed the war settled something. It was a great issue referred to arms, as it was the final test. He had, therefore, concluded that it was his duty to accept, and from that motive—the desire to serve his country and section, not personal ambition—he went into the Cabinet. To Washington he went with fear and trembling, so impressed was he with the responsibility of his position. He told them there that if General Joe Johnston, then spoken of, or any other Democrat, would take a position, he would give way. However, he was chosen. He had been loyal to the Administration so far, and expected to continue so. The Administration had done as much for his people as he could reasonably expect. We complained of troops in the State House at Columbia and New Orleans, and they were removed. They are not there to-day, and will not be there again during this administration.

SALISBURY'S GREAT SPEECH.

HIS VIEWS ON THE SAN STEFANO TREATY.

MANCHESTER, October 17.—Lord Salisbury made a great speech at a banquet here to-night, in which he remarked that Opposition leaders, after attacking his circular in reply to the San Stefano treaty, and after having permitted Gladstone to expend the limited resources of his sophistry upon it, had now veered around and asserted that the Government had not acted up to its circular opposing Russia sufficiently. Lord Salisbury recapitulated and justified the policy of the Government point by point, strong hostility to Russia being very noticeable throughout his remarks. In regard to the fact that Turkey had not occupied the Balkans, he said: "In the present state of the Russian empire, Turkey has no reason to expect aggression. The badness of the government of Turkey or any other country would never justify us in handing over great strategic positions to any power whose aggressions threaten the happiness and independence of the world, but there are other points of the treaty of Berlin besides the occupation of the Balkans. If you do not trust the Turkish sentinel on the ramparts you may trust the Austrian sentinel at the door. Since Austrian occupation of Novi Bazar, the advance of Russians beyond the Balkans and the Danube is impossible. In the independence and strength of Austria rests the last hope of European stability. If the assertion of the newspapers that a defensive alliance has been formed between Austria and Germany proves to be true, all who value the peace of Europe will hail it as glad tidings of great joy."

Lord Salisbury proceeded to defend the Government's policy with regard to Afghanistan, the main principle of which would continue to be defense not dominion. Turning to home affairs, he observed that the Liberals, in endeavoring to form a progam, selected like a neighboring nation when choosing a form of government, that which would divide them last. In consequence of principles encouraged by former liberal Legislation, the Separatist movement in Ireland had now attained unprecedented proportions. He warned the people of the effect accession of Liberals to power would have on both home and foreign politics. He felt sure the English people would prefer to maintain a firm front at home, so that, with the assistance of worthy allies, they might maintain peace and right abroad,

WASHINGTON.

The Congressional Rules as They Are to be Remodeled.

Speaker Randall's Views on the Ohio Election.

An Opening for a Fuss in the Fitz John Porter Case.

NEW CONGRESSIONAL RULES.

WASHINGTON, October 18.—The House Committee on Rules has practically completed the codification of the rules of the House, but has not formally adopted the work performed. A meeting will be held in Washington in a short time for the purpose of acting upon the codification and for preparing a report to be submitted to the House immediately upon the assembling of Congress. The present rules are 166 in number, and are so complicated and cumbrous that very few Congressmen ever become familiar with them. Many of them were made nearly a century ago, and are now obsolete; and some of them seem to have been made for the special purpose of retarding rather than helping legislation. All such rules have been eliminated in the codification, and the number has been reduced to about fifty. The committee will be unanimous in recommending the adoption of the new code, and, should it be approved by the House, it is believed that it will result in simplifying the proceedings and save much valuable time, which is consumed at every session of Congress in debating points of order, with a view of discovering the meaning of the rules in a given case and of ascertaining the correct mode of procedure under them. Under the present rules the Speaker is given unlimited and dangerous power, because they are so numerous, so comprehensive, and so varied, that they can be twisted to fit almost any decision which the Speaker may make.

WHAT DEVENS ARGUES.

In arguing for the Government the case of Judge Coles of Virginia, who was indicted in the United States District Court for an alleged violation of the act of Congress of 1875 by discriminating against colored men in the selection of juries, Attorney General Devens insisted earnestly upon the extraordinary proposition that the thirteenth amendment abolishing slavery also secured the right to colored men to sit on juries. This construction of the amendment he enforced by gravely citing the practice of the army officers in the South when administering the military government during the era of reconstruction, who, he said, construed the thirteenth amendment in this way. In addition to this view Mr. Devens also argued that the fourteenth amendment conferred the right on colored men to serve on juries. Several of the judges gave clear indications that the Government's position of a denial of jurisdiction by the Supreme Court in this case was untenable. The Assistant Attorney General had argued that, though the statute under which Judge Coles was held might be constitutional, the Supreme Court could not interfere with Judge Rives' action or furnish a remedy. Judges Bradley, Miller, Strong and Clifford all dissented from the position of the Government counsel.

On Monday Attorney General Devens will open the argument in the case of Strander vs. The State of West Virginia, involving the constitutionality of the law of that State which excludes colored men from its jury lists.

SPEAKER RANDALL AND THE OHIO ELECTION.

Speaker Randall has been represented as remarking on the day after the Ohio election as follows: "The tide seems to be running for the Republicans, and I don't see how we are to check it." Speaker Randall, before leaving for Philadelphia, requested your correspondent to say that this remark had been erroneously attributed to him, and that he had not given utterance to anything that approximates it. Those who know Mr. Randall's public life would perhaps not need this correction, as they know he is not made of the stuff which surrenders after one defeat. Mr. Randall concurs with the view that the result of the Ohio election remits to back seats all Western candidates for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. Mr. Randall, who made several speeches in Ohio, says that he never in all his political experience saw the bloody shirt waved with more persistence and more vehemence than by the Republican stump speakers during the Ohio campaign.

GOOD OPENING FOR A FUSS.

As has been generally understood since the findings of the Schofield commission in the Fitz John Porter case, the fact that Porter's dispatches to General Burnside were made public by the latter had much, if not all, to do with Porter's conviction. Porter, considering the dispatches to Burnside as private, was much freer in his comments than if he had supposed they were to be given out. General W. B. Franklin, the commander of the sixth army corps, has written a letter on the subject to an old army friend here, in which he uses language calculated to prompt General Burnside to demand an explanation. He says: "The late developments in the Porter case show how dangerous it is to trust a fool, however well meaning a fellow he may be. Porter's dispatches to Burnside were friendly missives, and whatever he said about Pope was intended doubtless for his own ear. Nobody but a fool could have looked upon them in any other light, and it was the height of folly (indeed of knavery) for Burnside to have transmitted them to Washington." General Burnside is fussy, but he is courageous. He gave the lie direct to Senator Conkling in executive session last winter. His friends here say he will certainly call General Franklin to account for his language.

THE LION AND THE LAMB

Of the Republican party are arranging to lie down together. Secretary Evarts is to make a speech in New York in advocacy of Cornell's election next Tuesday night, and on the Thursday following Secretary Sherman is to speak. The Republicans will make a tremendous effort to carry New York, for with a victory there they think soon after will come the Democratic funeral.

THE HOME OF YELLOW JACK.

The Commission which under an act of Congress visited Cuba, and have been on that island three months collecting information on yellow fever, has returned, and will begin at once a report to be submitted to Congress. The Commission discovered beyond all controversy that yellow fever permanently dwells in Cuba, and statistics in their possession show that from 1826 up to the present time hardly a month has passed without deaths from yellow fever occurring on the island.

THE LOUISIANA REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans in Louisiana have decided to organize and undertake a thorough canvass against Wiltz, naming Judge Beattie, a very respectable and prominent man, as their candidate for Governor. They talk hopefully, but there is little prospect of Republican success. The great strength of the Republican party is, of course, the negro vote, but this will largely be cast in favor of Wiltz for various reasons. Warmoth, it is said, will run against Gibson in the first congressional district.

WIDOW OLIVER CASE.

To-day, in the case of Mary S. Oliver against Simon Cameron, in which a motion has been made by the plaintiff to dispense with the printing of a record on the appeal case pending in court in General Term, counsel for defendant filed an answer thereto. The answer says, among other things, that it is not sufficiently shown that the plaintiff is unable to have the record printed; that the cause of action in the alleged breach of contract of marriages is not of the character of cases which calls for a suspension of the rule, and a fair, just and convenient review of the case requires printing.

TWO BRAVE WOMEN

And How They Scared off a British War Vessel.

An application for a pension is to be made to Congress at the next session which there ought not to be the slightest hesitation in granting. The persons in whose behalf the request is to be made, are two aged ladies of Scituate, Mass., Miss Rebecca and Miss Abigail Bates; and the service for which, at this late date, they ask a slight recompense from the National Treasury, was rendered during the war of 1812. The sisters lived then, as now, in Scituate, and in August or September, 1814, the war was brought to their very doors. A British war vessel anchored in Scituate harbor, about a mile from the shore, and one day dispatched two armed barges to seize two American vessels laden with flour, which lay at anchor near the shore. The vessels were not manned with a strong enough force to resist such an attack, and their capture seemed inevitable. But Rebecca and Mary then nineteen and fifteen years respectively, were equal to the emergency. Upon seeing the barges put off from the British vessel they took the drum and fife which their father had used in the revolution, hid behind a bluff and played so vigorously upon the instruments that the marines in the barges concluded that there must be a large force in the vicinity, and soon turned back without making any attempt to capture their intended booty. There is no doubt of the authenticity of this pretty tale, which is embalmed in the memories of Scituate people still living, as well as the traditions of the town; but the heroines did not ask any reward for their patriotic service at the time, nor would they now, except that the failure of the village savings bank has swept away all their little fortune. In this extremity they have decided to appeal to Congress, and their request, strong as it is itself, is made still more impressive by the fact that this is the first application ever made for a pension by their family, though not only their father, but their grandfather, served honorably in the Revolutionary War.

A Wise Deacon.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors visiting us so often."

"Brother Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time; kept my family well and saved the doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us well and able to work all the time. I'll warrant it has cost you and your neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time."

"Deacon, I'll use your medicine hereafter." 40

Resulted Fatally.

MADISON, Ind., October 18.—William Howard, ex-City Treasurer, who was shot in an altercation with Major Simpson, editor of the *Star*, Thursday night, died at three o'clock this morning. Simpson, who was out on bail, was rearrested, also John L. McFetridge, local editor of the *Star*, who is implicated in the affair.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* mournfully says: "Either New York or Indiana must furnish the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Poor Ohio is out in the cold."

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

$66 A WEEK in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. my24:1y W

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a CHRONIC OR LONG STANDING DISEASE is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns DEFECT and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that RADWAY'S RESOLVENT furnishes. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. **The wastes of the body are stopped and healthy blood is supplied to the system**, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective on record. RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

In cases where the system has been saltvated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better" every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Knapp, Mrs. J. B. Jolly and Mrs. M. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for **1879**; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

Space forbids our making particular reference to the various cases of chronic diseases reached by our SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. Its wonders and their record must consult our writings if they wish to obtain an idea of the promise and potency of R. R. R. Remedies.

One Dollar per Bottle.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires **minutes**, not **hours**, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

In from one to twenty minutes, **never** fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysteries, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent, Yellow and other Fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Penn. R. R.	47½	47¾	....
Reading	50¼	50¼	....
P. T. & B.	6¾	6¾	....
Lehigh Valley	49	49½	....
U. Co.'s N. J.	149½	150	....
Cent. Trans. Co.	45	47	....
A. V. R. R., 7-30s	112	113	....
P. C. & St. L. bonds	107	108	....
Northern Pacific	37½	37¾	....
Do preferred	62½	63¾	....

[By Associated Press.].

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, October 22.—Closing quotations for call loans were 7 per cent. As high as ⅛ per day and 7 per cent. per annum was paid on inferior collateral today. Governments strong. Railroad bonds continue strong and active and prices generally advanced. The following were changes compaard with the last previous sales: An advance of 3¾ in Missouri, Kansas and Texas seconds, 2 per cent. in Iron Mountain firsts preferred income and Mobile and Ohio debentures, 1½ per cent. in Kansas and Texas firsts consolidated assorted, 1¼ per cent. in Iron Mountain seconds preferred income, 1½ per cent. in Wabash seconds ex coupon, 1 per cent. in Jersey Central firsts consols assented. C. C. & I. C. sold at 79 and Sioux City firsts at 95¾. State securities unusually active and generally firm.

The stock market was buoyant and the wildest excitement prevailed in and around the Stock Exchange. In fact nothing like it has ever before been seen by the oldest habitue of Wall street. The orders for stocks from out of town, especially from leading western cities, such as Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Milwaukee were simply enormous, and brokers found difficulty in transacting all the business forced upon them. The coal shares were a great feature in early dealing, while during the afternoon Wabash, St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, Kansas & Texas and Western Union became very prominent in advance, which extended, however, throughout almost the entire list, ranging from ½ to 4¾ per cent. for the latter; Delaware & Hudson, St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern advancing 4¾, Kansas & Texas 4½, New Jersey Central 3½, Wabash 3½, Morris & Essex and Western Union 3, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 2¾, Kansas Pacific 2½, and Hannibal & St. Joseph 2 per cent. Subsequently prices reacted 1@3 per cent in coal shares on realizing sales, and general list declined a fraction in sympathy, but in final dealings a strong buying movement was developed and the decline was almost recovered, closing prices being at or near the best figures of the day. Union Pacific declined 1¾ per cent., but closed at recovery of 1 per cent. Canada Southern continues to advance on reports of large traffic on the line and under purchases for investment under the belief that it must soon take its place among the other high priced Vanderbilt shares. Pacific Mail was buoyant and advanced to 34¾. Northern Pacific securities were lower, the common closing at 37 and preferred 61. The talk to-day is of new combinations to advance the Gould specialties, the Vanderbilt stocks and Pacific properties. The movement in the Western Union is accompanied by a report that 8 per cent. dividends will hereafter be paid, and Pacifics are advanced on the statement that the Supreme Court decision affirming the constitutionality of the Thurman act has been discounted, and also that the Vanderbilts will be represented in the next Union Pacific Board of Directors. One reason for the advance in coal shares was a dispatch from Philadelphia to the effect that the supply of coal is much less than a month ago; that there is an absolute scarcity of stove coal, and that a large advance in price is probable.

The *Graphic*, referring to the extraordinary demand and remarkable advance in coal stocks, says: "We are enabled to state, after careful inquiry among officers and directors of coal carrying railroads, that the business of these roads is at present considerably in excess of anything heretofore experienced in their history. The diminished operating expenses, by reason of the reduced cost of labor and materials, more than compensates for the low price of coal with the present volume of demand, and it only needs a slightly higher price for coal and a slightly increased consumption to restore these great properties to the dividend paying position which so long occupied before the panic of 1873. The demand for anthracite coal, by reason of the reviving industries of the country and opening of new and large markets in the West and South, is already fully equal to the supply, and the carrying facilities of roads are taxed to the utmost. It is confidently predicted that at least two of the coal roads will be enabled to resume paying dividends within the next six months. Arrangements under plan of reconstruction are now pending for taking the N. J. Central road out of the hands of the receiver, and it is expected that final action necessary to this step will be taken in December, or very shortly thereafter, when Judge Lathrop will doubtless be elected to the Presidency. It is stated that the net earnings of the road, even at the present time, are adequate to justify the expectation of a dividend to shareholders early next year, and the recent large purchases of stock here and in England are based on this expectation. It is stated on good authority that the company will mine and bring to market this year four and a quarter million tons of coal. The past year the average price has been $2 40 per ton. It has now been advanced to $2 80 and companies are considering the proposition for a further advance of fifty cents immediately. At $3 00 per ton the officers of the New Jersey Central claim the company can pay all fixed charges and a dividend of 7 per cent. For the above reasons still higher figures are predicted for coal property. It is said that several prominent operators have large short interest in coal stocks, and the Osborn party are still short on Erie. A dispatch through Kiernan' Bureau says the Missouri, Kansas & Texas has been leased to the Union Pacific and Wabase. Washington dispatches state that the increase in National Bank circulation for October will be $5,000,000. The Northwest's earnings for the first four days of the third week of October increased $54,000. The earnings of the Iron Mountain road increased $29,000 in the second week of October.

Transactions aggregated 498,000 shares, of which 89,000 were Erie, 9,000 Lake Shore, 29,000 Wabash, 15,000 Northwest, 14,000 St. Paul, 41,000 Lackawanna, 30,000 New Jersey Central, 16,000 Delaware & Hudson, 10,000 Morris & Essex, 4,000 Michigan Central, 6,000 Union Pacific, 8,000 C. C. & I. C., 9,000 St. Joseph, 8,000 Ohios, 32,000 Western Union, 4,000 Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 18,000 Pacific Mail, 29,000 Kansas City & Northern, 44,000 Kansas & Texas, 5,000 Iron Mountain, 14,000 Northern Pacific, 3,000 St. Paul & Minnesota, 4,000 Louisville & Nashville, 3,000 Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette, 4,000 Mobile & Ohio, 9,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, 2,000 Kansas Pacific, 3,000 Houston & Texas, 4,000 Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, 2,000 Chesapeake & Ohio and 4,000 Quicksilver.

Close—Money active at 7 @ 7 per cent.; closing at 7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6½ per cent. Sight exchange firmer at 483¼. Sterling exchange 480½.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup., '81	105½	New 4 per cts	102¼
New 5s	103¾	Currency 6s	121
New 4½s	105¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old	40	Virginia old	29
Tennessee new	32	Missouri 6s	106
Virginia new	28		

STOCKS.

Northern Pac.	37	St. Paul	73¾
Do pref.	61	Do pref.	99
W. U. Tel.	101¾	Wabash	52½
Quicksilver	19⅝	Ft. Wayne	113¼
Do pref.	57	Terre Haute	16½
Pacific Mail	34¾	Do pref.	36
Mariposa	8	C. & A.	97½
Do pref.	19	Do pref.	110
Adams Ex.	165½	O. & M.	23¾
Fargo Ex.	106	Del. & Lack.	84½
American Ex.	58¼	A. & P. Tel.	42¾
U. S. Express	74½	B. & Q.	121½
N. Y. Central	125¾	H. & St. Joe.	31⅝
Erie	41¾	Do. Pref.	59
Do pref.	65	Can. Southern	77¼
Harlem	157	L. & N.	72¾
Mich. Cent.	90¼	Kansas Pacific	82½
Panama	177	Kan. & Tex.	29¼
Union Pacific	93½	St. L. & San F.	21
Lake Shore	98¾	Do. pref.	24½
C. & P.	103¼	Do. 1st.	47⅜
Illinois Cent.	97½	St. L., K. C. & N.	39¾
N. W. C.	87½	Do. pref.	65¼
Do. pref.	103	Cent. Pacific	110¼
C. C. C. & I.	67	Union	110½
N. J. Central	77½	Land Grants	112¾
Rock Island	147	Sinking Fund	113⅝

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 22.

Alpha	14¾	Mexican	34¼
Alta	5¾	Northern Belle	5
Belcher	3⅞	Ophir	33¼
Best & Belcher	18	Overman	9½
Bullion	7⅜	Raymond & Ely	1¾
California	5½	Savage	11⅞
Chollar	6¾	Sierra Nevada	39¾
Cons. Virginia	5¾	Union Cons.	74
Crown Point	3⅞	Yellow Jacket	14¾
Eureka Con.	24½	Bodie	13½
Exchequer	5¾	Chollor Potosi	5¼
Gould & Curry	10	Imperial	1¾
Grand Prize	2¾	Martin White	1¾
Hale & Norcross	13½	Mono	5¾
Julia Cons.	3½	Independent	1⅝
Justice	3	Cons. Pacific	7½
Mammoth	6½		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON—OCTOBER 22.—5 P. M.—Consols, 97 13-16. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 102; Pennsylvania Central, 49¼; Reading, 32¼; Erie, 42¼; preferred, 68; 2d consols, 88¼; new 5s, 105½; 4½s, 109½; 4s, 105¾.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £301,000.

Refined petroleum, 7@7½d.

Common rosin, 5s 3d.

Turpentine, 26s@26s 3d.

PARIS—OCTOBER 22.—Rentes, 81f 70c.

ANTWERP—OCTOBER 22.—Refined petroleum, 19¼f.

LIVERPOOL — OCTOBER 22.—Cotton firmer at 6¾@6 15-16d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 6,340 bales.

Prime mess pork, 51s.

Prime mess beef, 82s 6d.

American lard, 36s 3d.

Bacon—long clear, 33s 6d; short clear, 34s 6d.

Fine American tallow, 37s.

Common rosin, 5s 3d.

The British Grain Trade.

LONDON, October 21.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "Imports of foreign wheat into London have been on a fairly liberal scale, last Monday's return showing something over 75,000 quarters, while subsequent arrivals up to Friday amounted to 68,190 quarters. Notwithstanding the increased supplies activity and excitement in the market prevailed. The week's sales have been large, as millers' bought freely, and prices have risen three to four shillings on the week under the stimulus of increased consumption and speculation. Maize on spot still scarce, mixed American scarcely to be had at close of the market on Friday, at twenty-eight shillings and sixpence per 480 pounds. Flour has risen considerably, while oats favored sellers one shilling to one shilling and sixpence per quarter. Arrivals off the coast moderate, and prices show an advance. For wheat the improvement up to Saturday was three shillings to three shillings and sixpence. Subsequently, with prospects of considerable arrivals, there has been a decided pause. Maize in fair demand and prices advanced two shillings and sixpence. A very large but somewhat irregular business was done in forward wheat and prices three to four shillings higher on the week. A quieter tone, however, was apparent Monday, and part of the advance was lost. Not much business done in barley, but prices tend in sellers' favor. Sales of English wheat last week amounted to 26,122 quarters at 49s 9d per quarter, against 57,562 quarters at 39s 3d the corresponding week last year. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending October 11th, 1,019,974 hundred weight of wheat; 198,872 hundred weight of flour.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
WEDNESDAY, October 22, 1879. }

Great activity again characterized the markets to-day and sales in most leading staples were large at advanced prices. Merchants predict a firm and active market the remainder of the week, but do not anticipate much fluctuation in prices.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and as prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

We make a material advance in eggs, due largely to the increased demand. We also advance chestnuts and potatoes. These are all the changes that occurred to-day. The best grades of butter are scarce and readily bring our quotations. All the remaining articles are in good demand and transactions are large.

APPLES—Choice, $1 00@1 25 ₱ barrel; medium, 75@90c; extra eating, $1 75@2 00.

APPLE BUTTER—40@50c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 60@1 65; medium, $1 50@1 60; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice roll, 22@25; solid packed, 14@16c; common, 6@8c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 10@12c, according to quality; prime Ohio factory, 11¾@12c jobbing; 11c wholesale; New York Goshen, 12c jobbing; 11½c wholesale; limberger, 11c; Young America, 14c.

COUNTRY LARD—6@7c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches (halves), 7@8c; prime peeled do., 10@12c; sliced apples, 8@10c; new quarters, 4@5c; raspberries, 25@30c; blackberries, 8@9c; evaporated dried peaches, 12@15c; pitted cherries, 20@22c; new dried sweet corn, 5@6c ₱ lb; new dried green peas, $1 60@1 70 ₱ bushel.

EGGS—Strictly choice in barrels, 20c; in cases, 21c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—California pears, $3@3 50 ₱ box; domestic do., $1 50@2 00 ₱ bushel; grapes, 4c ₱ lb; cabbage $1 00@1 25 ₱ bbl; onions, $2 50@2 65 ₱ bbl.

HONEY—California, 15@18c; new domestic, 14@15c; strained, 8@10c; New York State, in cases, 14@15c.

NUTS—Chestnuts, $1 75@2 00 in large lots; $2 00 in a small way; shellbarks, 75c@$1 00; walnuts, 40@50c.

POTATOES—Choice Early Rose 40@45c; Peerless, 40c in bulk on track; Baltimore sweets, $1 75@2 00 ₱ bbl; Jersey sweets, $2 75@3 00.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 45@50c.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $4 75@5 25; timothy, $2 20@2 30 for Western.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

The market was again strong to-day and prices advanced slightly, closing firm at the figures we give. As will be seen, we have again advanced wheat slightly, the decline noted some days ago having been recovered. Flour remains firm, with a good business doing.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Prime red winter, $1 31@1 34; rejected $1 00@1 05; amber and mixed, $1 28@1 31.

Corn—Ear, 52@54c; shelled, 56@58c; mixed, 55@56c.

Oats—Prime white, 40@41c; mixed do, 36@38c.

Barley—Northwestern spring, 90@95c; medium, 85@90c.

Rye—Western, 87@90c ₱ bush.; Pennsylvania and Ohio, 80@85c.

Malt—70c@$1 00, according to quality.

FLOUR—Jobbing quotations are as follows: Wisconsin, $6 75@7 00; Minnesota extras, $7 00@7 25; choice amber wheat, $7 25@7 50; prime red winter do, $7 00@7 25; medium do, $6 75@7 00; fancy St. Louis, $7 25@8 75; fancy patents, $8 50@9 25; rye, $5 00@5 25. Buckwheat, 3½@4c ₱ lb.

CORNMEAL—60c ₱ bushel.

OATMEAL—$5 25@5 50 ₱ barrel; $2 50@2 75 ₱ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $15 00@18 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy, baled, $15 00@16 00; upland prairie, $13 00@14 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ₱ ton, $14 00@14 50; white middlings, $20 00@21 00; coarse do, $18 00@19 00; chopped feed, $21 00@22 00; cornmeal, ₱ ton, $22 00@22 50; seconds, $14 00@14 50.

Groceries and Provisions.

The grocery market was booming to-day and the improvement is more marked than has been dreamed by the most credulous. Owing to character of New York advices, prices of sugar advanced from one-half to five-eighths of a cent. Coffees are strong and advancing. All other articles are in good demand. Provisions firm and satisfactory.

GROCERIES—Following are the latest figures:

Green Coffee—Fancy Rio, 19¼c; choice Rio, 18½@19c; prime Rio, 18c; good Rio, 14½c; ordinary Rio, 13¾c; Java, 25½@28½c.

Roasted Coffee—Rio, in papers, 17½@20½c; Rio, in bulk, 14@20c; Java, in papers, 30@31c; Java, in bulk, 28½@30½c.

Sugars—Standard A, 9¾c; off A, 9c, extra C yellows, 7¾@8½c; molasses yellow, 6¾@7¼c; cut loaf 10¾c; crushed, 10½c; powdered, 10¼c; granulated, 10¼c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 44c; prime maple, flavored, 42c; choice sugar syrup, 40c; prime sugar syrup, 37c; good sugar syrup, 35c; good molasses syrup 30c; black molasses, 27c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice, 40@42c; strictly prime, 38c; good, 35c.

Teas—Young Hyson 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder, 35c@$1 00; Imperial, 35@80c, Japan, 25@75c; Oolong, 28@80c; Souchong, 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves, 47c; allspice, 18c; cassia, 25@28c; nutmegs, 95c@$1 00; pepper, 14@14½c.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 7½@8c; good do, 7c; Rangoon, 6½@7c.

Soda—Bicarb, in kegs, 3½c; do, assorted papers, 5½c; do, assorted ¼ papers, 6c; sol soda, in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss, 5½@7¾c; corn starch, 6@8½c; pearl, 3c.

Candles—Star, full weight, 11½c; stearine, 9c; mould, 9c.

Prunes—Turkey, 8c; French, 8½@12c as to size.

Provisions.

	Canvassed.	Plain.
Extra S. C. Hams, 18 ℔s and over	8½	9c
Do do 14 to 18 ℔s	9¼	9½
Do do 14 ℔s and under	9¾	10¼
Extra S. C. Shoulders	6	6½
Breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured	8½	8¾
Dried beef, ex. sugar cured, in sets	11	11
Do do knuckles and rounds	13	13
Do do all flats	10	10
Beef tongues, per dozen		$ 0 00
Bacon, shoulders		5
Do short rib sides		8¼
Do clear sides		8¾
Mess pork, per bbl		$12 00
Do short cut, family, 40 to 45 pieces in bbl		12 00
Lard, prime leaf, in tierces		
Do do in ½ bbls		
Do do in buckets		
Do refined, summer use, tierces		7½
Do do in half bbls		7¾
Do do in buckets		8¼
Do do 3-lb pails, 60 ℔s in case		8¾
Do do 5-lb pails, " "		9
Do do 6-lb pails, " "		8¾
Do do 10-lb pails, " "		8¾
Ham Sausage, loose, any quantity		7½

Miscellaneous.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 ℔s cans, ₱ doz, 85c@$1 50; raspberries, do, $1 50; strawberries, do, $1 50; gooseberries, $1 40; pineapples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 35; peaches, 3 ℔s cans ₱ dozen $1 70@2 00; tomatoes, do, $1 20@1 25; corn, do, $1 00@1 50.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ₱ ℔, 50@55c; mixed, 25@40c.

FISH—Extra mess mackeral, ₱ barrel, $28@40; No. 1 shore mackeral, $14 00; No. 1 bay mackeral, $12 00; No. 2 large mackeral, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackeral, $7 00; No. 3 large mackeral, $7 75; No. 3 medium mackeral, $6 50; No. 3 small mackeral, $5 50; split Labrador herring $7 00; split shore do, $6 00; round shore do, $5 50; white fish, half barrel, $4 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00; lake herring, $2 25; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 00; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do do, $4 00; boneless codfish, $4 25; boneless hake, $4 00; halibut (smoked) ₱ ℔, 11c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 28c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 70; London layers, new, $2 75; Muscatels, $1 75; mat raisins, $3 40 ₱ mat; new Valentia raisins, 8½c ₱ ℔; Sultanas, 9½@12½c; Dates, 7½c ₱ ℔; Currants, 5½c; Citron, 20c; Prunes, 8c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c do shelled, 45c; do Sicily, 40c; do Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@15c. Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c Brazil nuts, 11c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 8c. Oranges, ₱ case, $8 50@9 00; Oranges, ₱ box, $7 00. Lemons—repacked, $5 00@6 25. Cocoanuts, $3 50@6 00 ₱ 100.

TALLOW—City, 6½c; country, 5½c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@15c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Standard brands, bright, 48@52c; do mahogany, 35@50c; do dark, 36@48c; Louisville mahogany, 48@50c; Richmond brands, 40@45c; bright cavendish, 50@52c; bright twist, 52@56c; natural leaf, 48@58c; fine cut, 34@40c; cut and dry, 24@32c; granulated smoking, 38@48c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH OIL EXCHANGE, October 22.

The oil market to-day was dull, with a somewhat weaker feeling. But very little business has been transacted any day this week, the business of to-day being the smallest of any day since the few panicky days that we had during the earlier part of the month. The market opened at 98c, advanced to 91¼c, declined to 89⅝c, and hung lifelessly between 89¾c and 90c the remainder of the day, closing at 90c bid for dated to-day.

Sales and re-sales, 21,000 barrels; shipments, 51,744 barrels; charters, 37,000 barrels.

REFINED.

Pittsburgh, 7¼c; New York, 7⅝c; Philadelphia, 7¼c.

OIL BARRELS.

City make, $1 20.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK—OCTOBER 22.—Cotton firm at 11¼@11⅝c; futures strong. Flour dull; receipts 26,000 barrels; superfine, western and State, $5 25@5 75; common to good $5 80@6 10; good to choice $6 15@7 75; white wheat extra, $6 00@6 50; extra Ohio, $6 00@7 75; St. Louis, $5 50@7 50; Minnesota patent process $7 25@8 75. Wheat heavy; receipts, 638,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1 32@1 37; No. 3 spring $1 33@1 35; No. 2 $1 38@1 38½; ungraded winter red $1 35@1 48½; No. 3 $1 43@1 45½; No. 2 $1 48¾@1 50; No. 1 do $1 49½; mixed winter $1 45¼@1 47¼, ungraded amber $1 40@1 48; No. 2 amber $1 47@1 49; No. 1 $1 49; ungraded white $1 46@1 47½; No. 2 $1 46; No. 1 do, sales, 24,000 bushels at $1 48¼@1 49¾; No. 2 red and October, 32,000 bushels at $1 48¼@1 49; November, 152,000 bushels at $1 49¼@1 50½; December, 346,000 bushels at $1 52¼@1 53¾. Rye quiet; western 90@92c. Corn—Less doing; receipts, 60,000 bushels; No. 2, 63@63¼c; No. 2 October 62c bid, 63¼c asked; November 63¼c bid, 63⅝c asked; December, 65¼c bid, 65⅝c asked. Oats dull; receipts, 45,000 bushels; western mixed 41@43c; white western 44@46c. Hay strong at 50c. Hops dull and unchanged. Coffee quiet but firm; Rio cargoes 14½@17½c; job lots 14½@19c. Sugar strong; fair to good refining 7¾@7¾c. Molasses quiet but steady. Petroleum quiet; United, 89¾c; crude, 6½@7½c; refined, 7¾c. Tallow firmat 6¾@6¾c. Rosin steady at $1 50@1 55. Turpentine higher $1 35@1 37. Eggs quiet; western 17@20c. Pork in fair demand; mess $10 50. Beef firm. Cutmeats firm; long clear, to arrive, $6 10; short clear $6 40. Lard—Demand active; prime steam $6 67½@6 75. Butter firm; western 10@30c. Cheese firm; western 8@13c. Whisky quiet at $1 15.

Leather in fair demand; hemlock sole, 23½@26c.

Wool firm; domestic fleece, 35@45c; pulled, 22@44c; unwashed, 9@33c; Texas, 12@13c.

Metals—Manufactured copper steady and in fair demand; new sheathing $26 00; Ingot Lake $21 50@22 00. Pig iron weak. Scotch $27 00@30 00; American, $27 00@30 00; Russia sheeting, $13 50. Nails—Cut, $3 60@3 75; clinch, 5 10@6 10.

CHICAGO—OCTOBER 22.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat unsettled but generally lower; opened weak and lower; closed at outside prices; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 26; No. 2 do, $1 18 cash; $1 19¾ November; $1 21¼ December; No. 3 do, $1 09@1 09½; rejected 90c. Corn unsettled but generally lower; 46¾ cash. 45⅞@45¾c November; 42⅞c for the year; 45¾c bid May. Oats quiet but steady; 32½@32¾c cash; 32⅞c November; 36¾c May. Rye steady and unchanged at 84c. Timothy seed higher at $2 45@2 61. Flaxseed at $1 24@1 29. Pork—Cash higher and options steady at $12 00 cash; $9 55@9 60 November; $9 50 bid for the year; $10 22½@10 25 January. Lard steady and in fair demand at $6 07½@6 10 cash and November; $6 25@6 27½ January. Bulkmeats—Demand good and tending upwards at $3 75, $5 50@5 60. Whisky in good demand and prices a shade higher at $1 10. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 7½c. Receipts—Flour, 19,000 barrels; wheat, 188,000 bushels; corn, 232,000 bushels; oats, 61,000 bushels; rye, 16,000 bushels; barley, 67,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 15,000 barrels; wheat, 143,000 bushels; corn, 47,000 bushels; oats, 37,000 bushels; rye, 7,500 bushels; barley, 28,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat in fair demand but at lower rates; $1 18 November; $1 20 December. Corn in fair demand at lower rates; 45½c October; 45c bid November; 45c May. Oats steady and unchanged. Pork stronger; $12 00 asked October; $9 60 November; $10 27½ January. Lard in good demand and prices a shade higher; $6 15 November; $6 50 January.

PHILADELPHIA — OCTOBER 22.—Flour dull and heavy; holders, in order to sell, seem unwilling to make concessions. Western extra $5 50@6 00; Minnesota extra family, small lots, fair, $6 75; good, $7 00; choice and fancy, $7 25; Minnesota patent process, $8 50. Rye flour scarce and firm at $6 25. Wheat unsettled; market excited and so unsettled that accurate quotations can hardly be given; No. 2 red in elevator, $1 49. Second call—No. 2 red spot and October $1 48 bid, $1 49¾ asked; December, $1 52¼ bid, $1 52¾ asked. Corn quiet; low and high mixed, 62@65c; yellow, 64@65c. Second call—Corn in good demand; sail mixed spot, October 64c bid, 66c asked; November, 64½c bid, 65c asked; December, 61c bid, 62c asked. Oats firm; western mixed, 43@44½c; white, 44@44½c. Provisions steady. Mess beef, $12 50. Mess pork, $11 25@11 50. Smoked hams, 9@10c; pickled, 7¾@8½c. Lard—Western $6 25@6 50. Butter dull and heavy; creamery extra, 28@30c; New York State and Bradford county, Pa., extra, 25@25c; Western Reserve extra, 18@20c; good to choice 14@17c. Eggs higher; western 22c. Cheese buoyant; western creamery, 12@13c; good, 11@12c. Petroleum dull; refined, 7⅜c. Whisky firm; western, $1 11. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 barrels; wheat, 85,000 bushels; corn, 35,000 bushels; oats, 20,000 bushels; rye, 500 bushels; barley, 12,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat 75,000 barrels.

NEW ORLEANS—OCTOBER 22.—Flour quiet but firm; superfine, $4 50@4 75; double, $5 25@5 50; treble, $6 00@6 25; high grades, $6 37½@7 25. Corn scarce and firm; white 67c. Oats demand fair and market firm at 42@43c. Cornmeal steady at $2 70c. Hay firm; prime 24c; choice 25@26. Pork firm at $11 20. Lard steady; tierces, $7 00@7 25; keg, $7 50@7 75. Bulkmeats demand fair, and market firm. Shoulders packed 4¾c. Bacon strong and higher; shoulders 5¼; clear rib 9½. clear 9¾. Sugar cured hams new canvassed, $9 00@10 00. Whisky dull; Western rectified, $1 05@1 10. Coffee—demand active and prices advanced Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 13¾@17¾c; jobbing, 13¾@18¼c. Molasses dull; common 40c. Sugar dull; inferior 5¼c; common 6½c; wholly fair 7⅝c; yellow clarified 8¾@8¾c. Rice quiet; Louisana ordinary to choice 5¾@7c. Bran quiet at 85c. Sight exchange on New York ¼ per cent. discount; sterling exchange 481.

BUFFALO—OCTOBER 22.—Cattle—Receipts 1,683 head. Market easier on medium grades; some sales at ¼c decline, but not enough to justify a change in quotations; choice to extra steers $4 80@5 17½; good $4 40@4 70; fair to medium $3 85@4 25; light butchers' $3 25@3 50; fat heifers $3 50@4 05; mixed steers and heifers $3 00@3 25; common light heifers $2 45@3 15; stockers steady; all offerings disposed of except a few common lots.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,400 head. Market active and higher; all offerings disposed of; fair to good western sheep $3 45@4 05; choice $4 25; mixed and lambs $4 20@4 50; western lambs, straight $4 35@4 75.

Hogs—Receipts, 9,800 head. Market opened firm and closed dull, with 10@15c decline; Yorkers, good to best, $3 70@3 85; heavy and medium $3 75@3 85; extra $3 90@4 00; fair heavy ends $3 20@3 50; 12 cars unsold.

TOLEDO—OCTOBER 22.—Wheat weak; amber Michigan spot, $1 35; November $1 36; No. 2 red winter spot, $1 35; November $1 35½; December $1 39¾; No. 3 Dayton and Michigan red, $1 30; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1 22½. Corn firm; high mixed 51½c; No. 2, spot, 51c; November, 50½c; No. 2 white, 52½c. Rye, 49½c. Oats firm; No. 2, 35c; November, 36c; March, 35¼c.

Close—Wheat weak; No. 2 red winter, November, $1 35; December $1 38; No. 8 red Wabash, $1 32; Western amber $1 35; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 33. Corn quiet; high mixed, 51c. Receipts—Wheat, 78,000 bushels; corn, 29,000 bushels; oats, 16,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 121,000 bushels; corn, none; oats, 3,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE—OCTOBER 22.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat unsettled; opened at an advance of 1c and closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 21; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 20; No. 2 $1 17½; October $1 17½; November $1 18¾; December $1 21; No. 3 $1 09½; No. 4 $1 01; rejected 91c. Corn quiet; declined ½c; No. 2, 47c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 32¼c. Rye firm; No. 1, 76½c. Barley quiet and lower; No. 2 spring, 75c. Provisions quiet but firm. Mess pork quiet; $12 00 cash; $10 35 January. Lard—Prime steam $6 10 cash; $6 25 January. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 8@8½c. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 barrels; wheat, 129,000 bushels; corn, 45,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 barrels; wheat, 153,000 bushels; corn, 14,000 bushels.

BOSTON — OCTOBER 22.—Flour firm; superfine western $5 50@6 00; Wisconsin extra $6 25@7 00; common extra $6 00@6 50; Minnesota $6 50@7 50; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, $7 00@7 75; Illinois and Indiana $7 25@8 00; St. Louis $7 50@8 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process, spring wheats, $7 75@9 25; winter wheats, $7 50@9 00. Corn in good demand; small stock; mixed and yellow 70@71c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white 48@50c; No. 2 white 47@48c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 45@46c. Rye—92@95c. Receipts—Flour, 9,500 barrels; corn, 36,000 bushels; wheat, 19,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,500 barrels; wheat, 28,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI—OCTOBER 22.—Cotton strong at 10½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping at $1 30@1 32. Corn firm at 50c. Oats firm at 35@36c. Rye firmer at 90. Barley quiet at 90@95c. Pork strongerat $10 25. Lard firm at $6 10 asked, $6 00 bid. Bulkmeats stronger; shoulders $3 75; short rib, none offered; clear do. Bacon nominally unchanged; shoulders 4c; short rib 8¼c; clear 8¾c loose. Whisky active but not quotably higher at $1 08. Butter stronger; fancy creamery 30c; choice dairy 20@22c; prime western reserve 16@18c; prime Central Ohio 14@16c. Linseed oil higher at 70c.

LOUISVILLE—OCTOBER 22.—Cotton firm at 10½c. Flour firm. Wheat unsettled but firmer; red amber and white, $1 27. Corn firmer; white, 53c; mixed, 50c. Oats steady at 37c for white, and 35c for mixed. Rye quiet at 92c. Hay quiet at $13 00@13 00. Pork stronger at $10 50. Lard steady; choice leaf tierce $8 00; keg $8 50. Bulkmeats, none. Bacon easier at $4 40, $8 50 and $8 80. Sugar cured hams $9 00@10 50. Whisky dull at $1 08.

BOSTON—OCTOBER 22.—Closing prices of Lake Superior copper stocks: Calumet and Hecla, 215; Copper Falls, 6½; Franklin, 30; Pewabic 6½; Quincy, 32; Ridge, 9.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK — OCTOBER 22.—Brown and bleached cottons continue in very active demand, and many prominent makes are advanced by agents. Prints quiet and steady. Chester fancy prints are advanced to 5½c. Dress goods and ginghams remain quiet. Light weight clothing woolens in steady request by manufacturers. Foreign goods quiet.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, }
WEDNESDAY, October 22, 1879. }

The cool weather has as yet caused no perceptable change in the market, although it has been quite active and firm during the past week. The attendance of buyers has been better than for some time past. Sales have been made very rapidly at the at the prices quoted below, and in some cases the demand was greater than could be supplied. The yards were pretty well cleared every day. Business has been good especially in sheep, and there has been a large demand for all classes. With the prospect of more cold weather dealers have become very hopeful.

Messrs. S. W. Dock & Co., one among the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnish THE POST the following report of the market and the prices prevailing to-day.

CATTLE.

The market opened lively on Monday and with a fair supply. There was a good demand, and nearly all were sold very readily, at good prices. Eastern reports were quite favorable and had a good effect here. But on Tuesday and to-day the arrivals were heavy and market dull, the result of which was that several cars were left unsold. Below we give the prices prevailing to-day:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 ℔s	$4 75@5 00
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 ℔s	4 25@4 50
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 ℔s	3 40@4 00
Stockers and feeders	2 25@3 50
Bulls, stags and cows	1 50@3 00

HOGS.

Receipts have been heavy, and market dull, owing, no doubt, to the state of the weather. There has been a light demand at the following quotations:

Philadelphia	$3 90@4 00
Corn fed Yorkers	3 60@3 70
Grassers	3 45@3 50
Roughs	2 50@3 25

SHEEP.

On Monday the supply was light and the market very lively, good prices prevail